RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 219— BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
18 Sept.	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,912
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	.. ..	16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	.. ..	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	....	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA..	....	16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI	....	16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15 993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †‡.		16,602
23 ,,	CHINA¶ ..		7 952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx		16 227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	16,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

¶Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
,, to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
,, to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8 246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA ...	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with OATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. connecting at Colombo with MOLDAVIA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

* Cargo steamer. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
15th Sept.	SAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
15th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa
17th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
18th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
20th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*AWA MARU	6028	2 Sept.	15 Sept
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Not.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Oct.	13 Ocv.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Jana'a Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

GET YOUR CLOTHES
MADE AT
E. I. DALVI'S

High class materials, perfect fit & smart finish. Rates very moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Trousers, Sherwanis, Shirts, Sleeping Suits &c., all beautifully cut by our Experienced Master Cutter who has served in big European firms. Everything in the Outfitting line, bows, ties, collars, hats, handkerchiefs, socks, latest designs. Also Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Suit cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls &c.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.,
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmb) Sar Subha Baroda State)
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaoker, B.A., Chief Acctt. and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 8 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent, per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England)

HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1922 Rs.	1923 Rs.	1924 Rs.	1925 Rs.
New Business	57,81,000	59,04,000	62,93,500	67,25,500
New Premium Income	2,97,644	3,10,541	3,22,267	3,43,794
Premium Income..	13,96,769	15,26,608	16,54,247	17,83,154
Life Assurance Fund	50,86,586	60,29,963	70,24,263	82,70,393

Please send for particulars to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD : : :

Great Eastern Life Assurance
COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)
ESTABLISHED IN 1908
RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED
For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Shareholders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus, But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS Chief Agents for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, Lucknow.

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brockade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES
It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—STUDENTS to learn Typewriting at moderate fee. Success Guaranteed. CROWN TYPEWRITING CO. Churchgate Street.
A R3741

WANTED—Men, everywhere to earn Rs. 10 daily home. Profitable, guaranteed, prospective, legitimate scheme for 5 anna stamps. BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R3683

WANTED candidates for Telegraphy. Services. 30 candidates will be guaranteed. Ex. prospectus one anna. Manager, Rajputana, Telegraph School, Jodhpur.
R3694

MANAGEMENT BUREAU, DELHI, seeks employment on easy terms. Apply enclosing -/1/- for rules.
A R3744

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE strong in English and Mathematics as Head Master and an experience INTERMEDIATE or UNDER-GRADUATE as Second Master for S. R. High School, Ratangarh (Bikaner). Apply at once to the SECRETARY with testimonials stating minimum salary expected A Dwij (Brahaman, Khasharior, Baishay) will be preferred.
A R3738

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—A portion of 1st floor of 41, Hammam Street, Fort. Opposite Diamond Jubilee Washing Coy. Apply to SOONDERDAS & CO., Solicitors.
C 27308

OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C26668

FLATS suitable, airy and comfortable for good family, gentlemen at New Nagpada near Police Hospital. Apply HIRJEE GOVINDJEE.
C R3584

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of Erucshaw Building, opposite Cox and Co., formerly occupied by Allahabad Bank for 8 years and also by National Bank of South Africa. Suitable for banks, offices, shops, whole or in part, busiest locality. Also UPPER FLOORS for large and small offices. Moderate rents, lift, electric lights, Minton tiles all over. Apply TOP FLOOR, Hornby Road.
C R3735

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

"DESMO"—The only English LICENSE HOLDERS, Rupees two only. HOMEE & CO., Kothari Building, Pydhownie.
JA R3742

FINE ARTS.

ART WORK—Portrait from life and photos, Cartoons, etc., advertising designs undertaken. Write to ARTIST, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
P R27271

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

EXAMINATIONS.—Lose all their terrors for regular users of LEMON CREAM, the wonderful brain cooler and hair tonic sold by POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, and other chemists.
T R3697

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A PROPERTY worth about rupees one lakh for Rs. 75,000 nett. Brokerage etc., will not be allowed. Newly built. Free hold property. Six shops on ground floor with three stories above. Apply Box No. 1810, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R3746

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—Two wheel'd trap; cycle wheel'd; by famous D. Bomanji. Very stout and stylish; apply sharp, 76, opposite two Hindu Temples. Opera House Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
N R3745

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 9, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Origina price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

PROFESSION.

HIGH CLASS STENOGRAPHER supplied Rs. 20 for dictation and Rs. 50 for reporting work per day. Metropolitan Reporting Office, 19-20, Dharamsey Building, Picket Road, Kalbadevi.
P 3739

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GUJARAT COLLEGE.

FORMER PUPILS.

THE undersigned will be very pleased to receive the name, occupation and address of all persons, who have been students of the Gujarat College. The information is required in connection with the preparation of a list of former pupils and with arrangements for celebrating the commemoration day of the College affiliated to the University in 1879. The college is also anxious to keep in touch with past students.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Principal,
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.
2-9-26. 27283

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFATURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September, 1926, at 3-30 p.m (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and to adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 28th February, 1926.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Mr. Jyotendra Lalubhai Mehta as a Director of the Company in place of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Kt., C.I.E. retiring under Article 103 of the Articles of Association.
4. To re-elect Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, who retires under Article 103 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
5. To appoint two Directors in place of Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Iyer and Mr. A. J. Raymond who retire by rotation, and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
7. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th September, 1926 to 15th September, 1926, both days inclusive

By order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th August, 1926.

N. B.—The Dividend when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 20th September, 1926, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m., on Saturdays, on production of the Share Certificates, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 3rd September, 1926. 27137

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

WENLOCKS' PREMISES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN ARBITRATION ACT AND IN THE MATTER OF THE ARBITRATION OF C. SAMPATHU CHETTY AND C. S. RAMANUJAM CHETTY.

C. SAMPATHU CHETTY ..... Petitioner.
Versus
C. S. RAMANUJAM CHETTY Respondent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by me under the order made herein and dated the 16th August, 1926, on SATURDAY, the 18th September, 1926, at 12 o'clock noon.

House and ground bearing formerly Nos. 1 and 2/98, Wallajah Road, Triplicane, Madras and now Nos. 12 and 99, as per Corporation extract and 3 and 4/97, as per extract of Tahsildar of Madras, also Municipal Nos. 98, 99 and 99 A, L. Old Survey Nos. 202, 203 and 201, re-survey Nos. 6, 7, and 8, containing by admeasurement 6 grounds and 1905 3/4 square feet or thereabouts.

The property is sold free of all mortgages effecting the same but subject to the leases now subsisting and relating to the portions of the premises let out.

Further particulars may be obtained and the title deeds of the property may be inspected in my office No. 113, Armenian Street, Madras.

27249 RECEIVER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, invite applications for the post of Engineer.

Applicants should not be over 40 years of age. They should have had extensive experience of City Improvement and be Corporate members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or be possessed of qualifications equivalent thereto. They must have held responsible positions in charge of large works and be possessed of capacity to organize and control a large staff.

The successful candidate will be officiating Engineer until the 28th July, 1928, when the leave granted to the present incumbent of the post expires.

Pay Rs. 1,750 p.m. rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 for approved service to a maximum of Rs. 2,250. The salary is consolidated and save as mentioned below, no allowance of any kind will be given. No residence will be provided by the Trust. The successful candidate will be entitled to free use for official purposes only of a motor car owned and maintained by the Trust or will be given an allowance for the upkeep of a car at the Trustees' option.

Leave and leave salary will be given under the Trustees' Rules in force from time to time. The post is not pensionable but the successful candidate will be required to subscribe to the Trustees' Provident Fund in the benefits of which under the rules he will participate.

Applications with references and copies (which will not be returned) of testimonials, stating nationality, parentage, age, career, educational and other qualifications and giving detailed particulars of experience to be addressed to the CHIEF OFFICER, Bombay Improvement Trust, so as to reach him on or before 29th September, 1926 the outer cover being endorsed "APPOINTMENT OF ENGINEER."

The selected candidate will be allowed 1st Class Railway fare to Bombay to join the appointment.

R. H. A. DELVES, F.S.I.,
Chief Officer,
Bombay Improvement Trust.

Bombay Improvement Trust Office,
10th September, 1926. 27306

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on WEDNESDAY, the 15th and MONDAY, the 20th September, 1926, the following roads will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4-30 and 8 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis—

CHAUPATI ROAD from the Old Level Crossing to its junction with Harvey Road, Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with Harvey Road, the whole of French Road, Chaupati Back Road from Harvey Road to French Road and Sandhurst Bridge.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort or 'vice versa' will have to proceed along the following roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.—via Walkeshwar Road, Chaupati, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road over Kennedy Bridge and New Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicular traffic from Fort to Walkeshwar.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.—Via Hughes Road, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road and down New Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicles proceeding from Fort to Cumballa Hill.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 31st August, 1926. 27302

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 28th to 30th September, 1926, both days inclusive. 27316

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for supply of country spirit for consumption in the Palanpur State for one year commencing from 1st November, 1926. Forms of the tender and the supply contract may be obtained from the Excise Officer, Palanpur State. Tenders will be opened on the 5th October 1926.

A. S. DHAMAN.
Ag. Excise Officer,
Palanpur State. C24070 27277

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. BALUBHAI B. MAZMUNDAR, who was a Job-contractor in the "Bombay Chronicle" Press for several months, has disappeared, without notice to our office and his whereabouts are not traceable.

Notice is hereby given to the customers who had given orders for Job-printing to the said Mr. Balubhai B. Mazmundar that no payments should be made in respect of the job work done to the said Mr. Balubhai B Mazmundar, as accounts have not been adjusted by him, before his disappearance.

All customers are requested to make payments to the Receiver of the Indian Newspaper Co., appointed by the Trustees of the Debenture Holders and necessary receipts will be passed by him.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1926.

(Sd.) S. D. BHEDWAR,
Receiver
On behalf of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has agreed to purchase from HAJI HAROON HAJI ABBA AND HAJI JAN MAHOMED ADAM and ABDUL ZULEKHANBAI, widow of Tar Mahomed Abubaker, all of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, the undermentioned property:—

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in the Oart called or known by the name of Tadwady at or near the Old Sonapur Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 987 and as part of New Survey No. 8141 and under Cadastral Survey No. 544 of the Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 356 and Street No. 43, containing by admeasurement 127 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by the house of Ramlia Thakur Agree, on the West by the passage of the said Fazandar on the North by the house of Morcha Pandurangji and on the South by the house of Pallonji Dorabji Meherji.

DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
27315

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1857 of 1924.

MAHOMED HAJI AHMED and Another. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
ABDOOL REHMAN HAJI YACOOB and Another. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 16th day of April, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 4th day of October, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Turner Road, Bandra, District Suburban, Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement two thousand five hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 40 Pot Nos. 1 and 11 and Survey No. 41 Pot Nos. 1, 3, 4 and Falni No. 1 and Entry No. 995 annual assessments whereof Rupees four and annas ten only and bounded on the east partly by the property of Dorabji Pestonji Seervai and partly by the property of Doctor De Monte, on the west by the property of Dr. Motiwalla and north by the Turner Road and on the south by the property of Vaz Francis Almedia and part of Survey No. 40 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA AND CO. Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 137 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27229

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2414 OF 1924.

MADHAVJI KANJI and others ... Plaintiffs.
Versus
MANEKLAL JUGJIVAN ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1926, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sankli Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement including the portion given up for a Road (577.77) five hundred and seventy-seven decimal point seventy-seven square yards or thereabouts forming part of a larger plot of land which is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 281, and 191, New Nos. 13331, 13602, C/13710, 13552, 13688, and 13863, Old Survey Nos. 284, 294 and 295 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549, 1B/3587, 3F and 4C/3550 and part of 3583 and bearing cadastral Survey No. 1778 of the Byculla Division and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the other moiety of the Road leading to the premises and beyond that by the property of Premsukhdas Oderam, on or towards the West by the property of Mahomedalli Kaderalli, on or towards the South by the property of Premsukhdas Oderam and on or towards the North by the property of Esoofalli Mahomedalli and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 3916(1) and Street No. 103 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs DABHOLKER AND JESHTARAM, Attorneys for the defendant abovenamed at No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
27191 Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Medows Street, Fort.
Bombay.
Tele. No. 22736.

Sale by order of Messrs. Mahomed Alli and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Rattansey Shivjee and Premjee Rattansey the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Esmail Ebrahim and Safaralli Ebrahim the Mortgagors and in pursuance of the power of sale vested in the mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated 11th June, 1925.

Sale on THURSDAY, 16th September, 1926 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of perpetual fazandari tenure land the fazandari whereof are the Trustees of the Cathedral of Nossa Senhara De Esperanca of Bombay, situate on the East side of Umerkhadi Road, in Bombay, containing about 967 square yards and bearing New Survey No. 3645, and "B" Ward No. 3558 3559, 3560 and 3620 Street No. 124, 79 and 83; 122; 106, to 120 and 61 and Cadastral Survey No. 1989 of Mandvi Division.

Sale on FRIDAY, 17th September, 1926 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—Freehold land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Ripon Road, in Bombay, admeasuring about 255 square yards and registered under New Survey No. 37-3554 and under Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 3877 (27) and Street No. 64Z and Cadastral Survey No. 1723, of Byculla Division.

SECONDLY.—Perpetual leasehold land forming portion of land registered under Land Revenue under No. 13605 New No. 1-3539 with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mahomedan Street Ripon Road, containing about 500 square yards and assessed under Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 4028 (3), Street No. 215B, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1717, of Byculla Division.

THIRDLY.—Perpetual leasehold land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mahomedan Street, near Ripon Road, in Bombay, containing about 495 square yards, and assessed under Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward Nos. 4028 (4) and 4028 (4A), and Street Nos. 215C and 215CC and Cadastral Survey No. 1716 of Byculla Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mahomed Alli and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees at 15, Military Square Lane,, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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Government of Maharashtra.
on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Under instructions From K. M. Taleyarkhan Esqr., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Keshavji Kanji an adjudged insolvent and with the consent of the Mortgagees Kanji Jadhavji and Velabai wife of the said Kanji Jadhavji and in pursuance of the order of the Insolvency Court dated the 10th day of August 1926, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 18th day of September 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent and of the said Mortgagees in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel or redeemed Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at Elphinstone Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2505 Street No. 17 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 194 New No. 12140 and New Survey No. 2|2631 Cadastral Survey No. 870 Lower Parel Division and containing by admeasurement 863 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East partly by the property of Shavaksha Sorabji Bottlewalla partly by the property of Dhanji Bejanji and partly by the property of Merwan Moondigar Aga and another and on the West by the property of Foolchand Kallianchand and on the North partly by the property of Shavaksha Sorabji Bottlewalla and partly by the said Elphinstone Road and on the South partly by the property of Merwan Moondigar Aga and another and partly by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Solicitors, at their office at Examiner Press Building, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMENDED AUCTION NOTICE

The MADRAS SALES AND AGENCY CO., Auctioneers, Madras will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from Messrs. Kesoram Cotton Mills, Ltd., Calcutta, the 10,000 Ordinary Fully Paid-up Shares of Rs. 100 each of the Pondicherry Cotton Mills (Societe Anonyme), relative to the properties detailed below, in one lot at 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 25th September, 1926, at their Auction Rooms No. 13, Singanna Naick Street, G. T., Madras, to the highest bidder subject, however to a reserve price.

The accepted bidder must deposit an amount equal to 25 per cent. of the value of the bid and the balance will have to be paid within a month of the auction. Delivery of the property will be given on payment of the balance along with the Shares duly transferred.

Private offers will be received by Messrs. Kesoram Cotton Mills, 137, Canning St., Calcutta up to 17th September, 1926. The property may be viewed on personal application to the Manager of the Mills.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

Lands altogether measuring about 11.5 Acres, Mill Buildings, Bungalows, Outhouses, Houses, Gardens etc.

MACHINERY 7600 Warp and Weft Spindles, 2000 Waste Ring Spindles, 249 Calico looms with complete preparatory machinery for spinning and weaving and engines, boilers and workshop machinery excluding stores and manufactured goods.

For further particulars please apply to Messrs. Kesoram Cotton Mills, Ltd., 137, Canning Street, Calcutta, or the Auctioneers.

THE MADRAS SALES & AGENCY CO.,
13, Singanna Naick St, Madras.
Tel: "Salcagency".
Telephone: "2278."

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS

IF YOU ENJOY LAUGHS AND THRILLS
DON'T MISS THIS ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME
which will Positively Make You Roar with Laughter.
ARTHUR STONE
GLEN TRYON
BEN TURPIN
MACK SENNETT
Have Arrived in a Cyclone of Fun and Adventure.
"JUST A GOOD GUY"
A Riot of fun Proving that Arthur Stone is a Real Comedian
Whether you are Married; Divorced or Single see
GLEN TRYON In
"MEET THE MISSUS"
BEN TURPIN In
"YUKON JAKE"
MACK SENNETT Presents
The LION and the SOUSE
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 4, 6, 8, & 10 P. M. on Saturday, Sunday & Holidays.
6, 8, & 10 P. M. on week days.
Special Matinee on Holidays at 4 P. M.
PATHE ROYAL OPERA INDIA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Wednesday 15th to Saturday 18th Sept. at 5-30 Nightly.
THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB
PRESENTS ITS 14th PRODUCTION
Mr. PIMPASSES BY
POPULAR PRICES.
Booking at S. Rose & Co., Ltd.
Upto 5 p.m. After 7-30 p.m. at Theatre.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA, (Lamington Road)
Presents
TO-NIGHT & DURING THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR'S GRAND PRODUCTION
CINEMA QUEEN
Featuring
Miss SULOCHNA & Mr. KHALIL &c.
Daily (4) Four Shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 P.M

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST RD.
POPULAR PRICES and RATES.
3rd Week! Eps. 9, 10, 11 & 12.
"CAPTAIN KIDD"
Starring
EDDIE POLO
Also laughing Comedy
COMING!:—
"RACE--KI--THES."

MARVELLOUS WONDERFUL GREAT.
Universal latest Super Sensational SERIAL.
THE SCARLET STREAK.
To-night first three Episodes
DAILY at 5-15; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
Record low Prices:—
Ans. 3, 4, 8, 12 & Re. 1.
AT
CROWN CINEMA
(UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE).
Sandhurst Road.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW HISTORICAL SUPER PRODUCTION.
DHA-CHA-MA
(Murder of Narayanrao Peshwa,)
PRODUCED BY,
THE UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE,
Photographed by, P. S. TALGERI,
Written and Directed by. NARHAR D. SARPOTDAR
WILL BE SHOWN SHORTLY AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAON - - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.
WATCH FOR THE OPENING DATE.
FOR BOOKINGS APPLY TO:
THE UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE.,
22, RIVERSIDE, CIVIL LINES,
Bombay Road, KIRKEE.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserve Fund 24,24,559/12/1
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amritsar	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jarranwalla	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Cant.
Calcutta	Karachi	Patiala
Delhi	Kasur	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Jhang	Sangla Hill
Gujranwalla	(Maghiana)	Sargodha
Gojra	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Hafizabad	Ludhiana	Simla
	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

EYE TROUBLES.
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Nandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Nandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ld.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND .. .... Rs. 78,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE
Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal Kanchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agents' opinion (Dharana) and other information; are being daily received at this Bureau by special URGENT cables at great expense.
As regards Moffussil clientele, we
(a) Furnish promptly on commission basis whatever information is desired—whether foreign, i.e., about the futures, etc., or local about the Bombay market,
(b) procure foreign cables if special charges are given, and
(c) execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay.
For commission rates, special charges, deposit terms and other particulars please write to the MANAGER.
Persons in Bombay who wish to take avail of our effective service, are requested either to write to us, phone up, or see us at our office.
With our experience and efficent staff, despatch and accuracy are always ensured.
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road Fort, Bombay
Tel. Add. "COMEALONG".
Tel. Nos. 21788—23066.

A Strong Body can conquer Tuberculosis

"An important feature in the treatment of tuberculosis would be a diet with an excessive calcium content"

writes Dr. Ph. B. Matz in the "American Review of Tuberculosis." The first step taken by the doctor in fighting Tuberculosis is to strengthen the body. Modern medical science has proved that there is nothing to excel calcium for building up and strengthening the millions of body-cells. Therefore, take Kalzana tablets. They contain calcium in a special chemical combination, through which the calcium is taken up by the body-cells. And a body consisting of healthy cells is a healthy body.

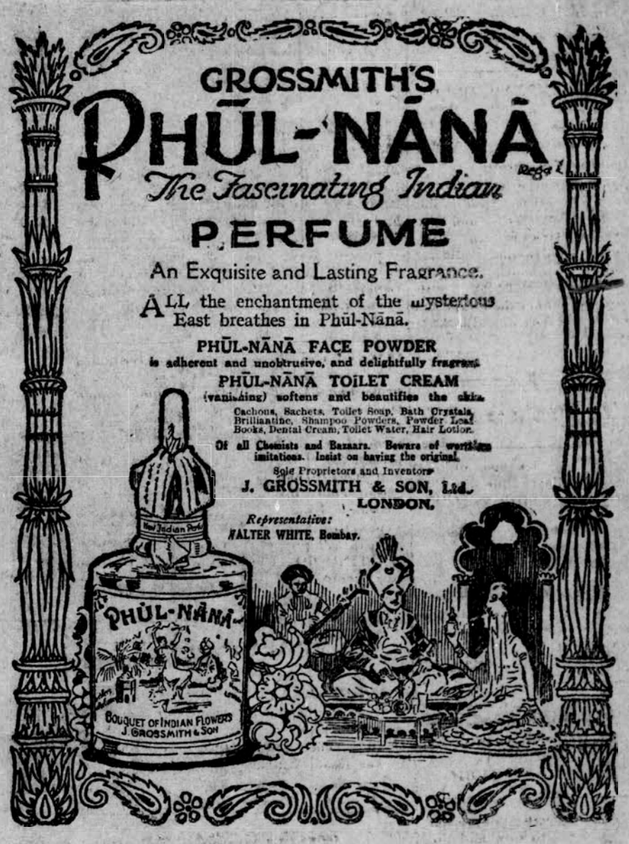
Moreover, after the body-cells have been properly strengthened and saturated with calcium, the surplus calcium is deposited in and around the tubercle colonies in the lungs. By this process the bacilli are caged in, and made quite harmless.

You will notice the strengthening influence of Kalzana after a few days, by the lessening of nightsweats.

Take the first step towards health. Help your body in its fight against tuberculosis, provide it with the necessary calcium, by using

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD.
Your doctor heals—Kalzana strengthens.
Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.
Sold at all Chemists and Stores.

GROSSMITH'S
PHŪL-NĀNĀ
The Fascinating Indian
PERFUME
An Exquisite and Lasting Fragrance.
ALL the enchantment of the mysterious East breathes in Phūl-Nānā.
PHŪL-NĀNĀ FACE POWDER
is adherent and unobtrusive, and delightfully fragrant.
PHŪL-NĀNĀ TOILET CREAM
(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.
Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Water, Hair Lotion.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.
Sole Proprietors and Inventors
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.
LONDON.
Representative:
WALTER WHITE, Bombay.



SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.
These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

Bombay Cotton Market.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Sept. 14.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	,,	0 11 9
Century	,,	0 11 3
Jacob	,,	0 11 3
E D Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 6
Century 91½-92½	,,	1 0 0
Century 6404/8705	,,	1 0 0
Hindustan Mills	,,	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 15 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 0
Kaljamarden	,,	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 6
David Mills	,,	1 0 6
Apollo Mill	,,	1 0 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Pinlay	Per lb.	1 0 9
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 0
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 0
Sundari Brand	,,	0 15 0
Globe	,,	0 14 6
Rachael	,,	0 14 6
Palkhi	,,	0 15 3
Maher	,,	0 15 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 6
Jacob	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	1 1 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
Jacob	,,	0 15 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 7
1336 Tata	,,	3 0 0
CHECK GREY DRILL 7 lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 1 0
Jamshed	,,	4 1 0
Century	,,	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 8 6
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 2 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 12 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 8 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 13 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 4 0
Hindustan	,,	8 4 6
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 9
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 5 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12. 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 6
Grass	,,	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 8 6
Kohinoor		
Tata	,,	1 3 6
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	0 15 6
David	,,	1 0 0
Mahel	,,	1 0 0

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Jute.—Albion 470, Alliance 455, Anglo-India 355, Auckland 237, Barnagore 173, Bally 180, Birla 7/12, Belvedere 425, Budge-Budge 434, Caledonian 560, Chapdani 148, Clive 35/5, Craig 4, Cheviot 262/8, Dalhousie 384, Delta 485, Empire 47/4, Fort Gloster 760, Fort William 269, Gondalpara 775, Gourepore 670, Hukumchand 11/8, Hooghly 72, Howrah 39/4, Kamarhatty 560, Kankanarrah 448, Kelvin 799, Khardah 430, Kinnison 955, Lansdowne 257, Lawrence 565, Lothian 429, Naihati 425, National 28/10, New Central 530, Northbrook 50, Nudea 42, Orient 223, Presidency 7/2, Reliance 62-8, Soorah 25, Standard 405, Union 540, Waverly 6/4, Hessian 14/13, Jute 65/6.

Cotton.—Agra United -/10, Dunbar 132, Keshavram Cotton 3/14.

Miscellaneous.—B. I. Corporation 4/8, I. I. Still 7, Imperial Bank 1460, Imperial Conty. 374.

Remarks.—Jute shares quiet and inactive. Government Securities remained unchanged 3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper 77/5, 5 per cent. Bonds (1945-55) 103/8 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) 88/5.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 13.

October	16.95
December	17.14
January	17.22—.01
March	17.45
May	17.61+.01
Middling Spot	18.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 13.

	To-day's sales. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	66,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	21,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 13.

	To-day's price.
October	16.96+.16
January	17.48+.28
Middling Spot	16.97+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 13.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing.
September		9.22—.18
October	9.10	9.09—.18
November	8.99	8.98—.15
December	8.99	8.99—.15
January	9.01	9.01—.15
February		9.02—.14
March	9.08	9.07—.14
April		9.07—.14
May	9.09	9.11—.13
June		9.08—.13
July	9.07	9.08—.13
August		9.01—.13
September		8.94—.12
Middling Spot		9.81—.12

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 13.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing.
September		16.50—.28
October		16.45—.23
November	16.25	16.30—.28
December		16.25—.25
January	16.10	16.15—.25
February		16.11—.25
March		16.08—.25
April		16.03—.25
May		16.03—.25
June		16.03—.25
July		15.98—.25
August		15.98—.25
September		15.98—.25
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot		18.00—.30

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 13.

	To-day's sales. Bales.
Sales on Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

	To-day's price.
October	16.87—.51
January	17.15—.48
March	17.32—.48

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

October	16.87—.51
January	17.13—.48
March	17.35—.50

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:—

October	16.93—.49
January	17.06—.49

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 13.

	To-day's closing.
Scinde Good	6.55—.20
Scinde Fully Good	6.85—.20
Scinde Fine	7.15—.20
Bengal Good	6.65—.20
Bengal Fully Good	6.95—.20
Bengal Fine	7.25—.20
Oomra Good	7.40—.20
Oomra Fully Good	7.70—.20
Oomra Fine	8.00—.20
Broach Good	7.65—.25
Broach Fully Good	8.05—.25
Broach Fine	8.45—.25

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 13.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 52/.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb. Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 53/3.

Market:—Firmer in sympathy with America and dearer American freights.

Wheat, Australian Jan/Feb. shipment quoted 54/.

Market:—Firmer.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi, Sept. shipment paid and buyers 53/6.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 13.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £17/12/6.
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers £17/12/6.

London, Sept. 13.

Linseed Oil, London, cwt:—
Oct/Dec. delivery paid and sellers 31/4½.
Jan/Apl. delivery paid and sellers 32/4½.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 13.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 17/6.
Jan/Mar per cwt. 17/9.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Bombay:—
Jan/Mar per cwt. 17/10.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Karachi:—
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 17/10.3/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 13.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Sept. Oct shipment quoted £7.1/2.

Castorseed, Bombay Sept/Oct shipment sellers £15.5/8.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold, ton:—
Sept/Oct shipment nominal £21/0/0.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £19-1/4.
Rapeseed Toria, ton:—
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers £19-3/8.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment nominal £19/0/0.
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment nominal £22/0/0.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 13.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality) spot:—17-15/16.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 13.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribed lb. spot:
Buyers 1/7.7/8.
Sellers 1/8.
Pale Crepe lb. Spot:—
Buyers 1/7-3/4.
Sellers 1/7.7/8.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE.

London, Sept. 13.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-19/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-23/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-3/4 p.c.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 13.

Demand Bills 485.06

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 13.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. £20.3/4.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £123-1/2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £10-3/4 4-3/8.
National Bank £18.3/4
Eastern Bank £6.
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £85-7/8.
Conversion Loan £74-1/4.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £101.3/4.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £101-1/2.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. £57.
Indian Stock ½ p.c. Sterling Loan £68.1/4 —1/8.
Government Securities 3 p.c. £58-1/4 —1/8.
Consols £54.5/8 —1/8
War Loan 5 per cent £101.3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92.5/8.

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 13.

	To-day's price.
Copper, English Best Selected	£65
Copper Braziers	£73-5/8
Yellow Metal	£68-3/4
Spelter, Hard	£30.3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£16-3/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 13.

T.T. Berlin on London 20.39-1/8.
T.T. Amsterdam on London 12.11
T.T. Brussels on London 177.50
T.T. Madrid on London unreceived
T.T. Milan on London 134.85
T.T. Berne on London 25.13
T.T. Paris on London 162.75

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 13.

Silver:—China selling. Business small. Market quiet.

	To-day's price.
Spot	28.5/16
Forward	28.7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 13.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £4/4/11½.

London, Sept. 13.

	To-day's rate.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3.5/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Markit Loans	4 p.c.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a m. of 14th September 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.685 inches (.152 below normal).
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.638 " (.088 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.061
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.0 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 78.6 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.0 degrees (3.3 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.4 degrees (2.6 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 75 c/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW
Velocity " " 13 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 207 miles.
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloud-= 10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.04 inches
Total rainfall during the month 1.87 "
" " " year 64.24 "

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY:

Prof. Shah's Lecture on "Proposed Bullion Standard" in University School of Economics and Sociology, Esplanade Road 6 p.m.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 11 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4 10 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 16.

Public Lecture on: "The Military Training for Indians" by Major Zorawarsingh, at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty Mr. M.A. Jinnah presiding, 6 30 p.m. (S.T.)

FRIDAY, September 17.

S.s. "Razmak" with English Mails of September 2 due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, September 18.

Arrival of South African Deputation.

Royal Institute of Science: Scientific Exhibition, 4 to 5.45 p.m. Social Gathering 6 p.m.

S.s. "Devanha" with English mails leaves at 1 p.m. (connecting s.s. "Mooltan" at Aden.)

Prof. Shah's Lecture on "Position of Rupee and Its Proposed Ratio in Exchange," in University School of Economics and Sociology, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 19.

Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute Eighth Annual Meeting, 3 p.m.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the ensuing Criminal Sessions are required to attend the High Court on Wednesday morning (the 15th inst.) at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

Gita Class.—Swami Viswananda of the Shri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz will conduct to-day (Wednesday) a public class in English on the "Bhagavad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi at 7.30 a.m. (S.T.)

University of Bombay.—H.E. the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to appoint Dr. F.N. Moos, M.D., B.S., (Lond.) to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Dr. H.N. Anklesaria, resigned.

Steamer Movements.—The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Comorin" with the mails from Bombay of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 13th inst. and left there at noon the same day.

To-day's Radio Programme.—A programme of Indian Music sung by Mr. Shankar Rao Goray will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. Call sign 2 F.V. Wave length 387 metres.

Band at Poona Bund Gardens.—By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor, the Band will play at the Bund Gardens, Poona, to-morrow (Thursday) from 5.45 to 7.15 p.m. weather permitting. Admission free.

Lecture on "Sonnets."—A meeting of the Elphinstone College Gujarati Mandal will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 4.30 p.m. in the Mathematics Class-room when Mr. C.C. Mehta will deliver a lecture on 'Sonnets' in Gujarati. Prof. Divetia will take the chair.

Poona Doctor Leaves for England.—A Poona correspondent writes:—Capt. G.S. Mandlik, M.B. B.S., who after serving temporarily in the I.M.S. had settled down in Poona for private practice, leaves to-day (Wednesday) for England for further medical studies. He had made himself very popular during his short stay in Poona.

"Appreciation of Poetry."—Under the auspices of the Bombay Teachers' Union, Dr. Parker will give a discourse (the 3rd of the series) on "Appreciation of Poetry" in the Secondary Training College Hall, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Thursday.) All teachers (and not students) interested in the subject are welcome.

Eastern Bank, Ltd.—Cable advice from London Office of the Bank says:—"By resolution of Board of Directors Interim Dividend has been declared payable to shareholders registered at the close of business at 30th September, for the current year at 4 shillings per share (£5 paid up) less Income Tax at the rate of 3sh. 6d. 727 per £. Dividend payable on Friday 1st October, 1926."

HOW TO QUICKLY STOP DIGESTIVE TROUBLES

Provided that the full facts of the cause of the trouble are known and understood, there's a remedy for practically every rift in life's lute, whether it's a matter of vital national importance or a commonplace thing like say, indigestion. If it's indigestion, the quickest and easiest way to relieve it is by taking 'Bisurated' Magnesia, the world-famed eliminator of all digestive troubles. 'Bisurated' Magnesia stops indigestion with unfailing certainty, because it removes the cause of the deadlock by neutralizing acidity and preventing fermentation. 'Bisurated' Magnesia acts speedily because it goes straight to the root of the trouble without wasting time; no unnecessary preliminaries, the moment this recognised remedy enters the stomach the trouble is ended and the digestive organs function as nature intended. Every chemist sells 'Bisurated' Magnesia in both powder and tablets.

"Shakuntala and Politics."—Under the auspices of the Young Men's Literary Circle and Pathare Prabhu Uttasav Mandal to-day (Wednesday) at 6 30 p.m. Mr. Bhalchandra Raoji Dhurandhar will speak on "Shakuntal and Polities" in the Hall of Mr. S.S. Trilokekar, (opp. Nirnayasagar Press) in Kolbhat Lane.

"Military Training for Indians."—Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Major Zorawarsingh, M.C. member of the Skeen Committee will deliver a public lecture on "The Military Training for Indians" at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. M.A. Jinnah will preside.

Royal Institute of Science.—The Institute proposes to hold its first annual gathering on Saturday (18th inst.) The main item in the programme for the gathering is "Demonstrations in the three branches of Science" viz: in Physics, Chemistry and Biology. The exhibition of experiments which will begin at 4 p.m. will continue for two hours and is open to the public, free of charge. Subsequent to the demonstrations, there will be a short social gathering. Admission to which is by card costing Re. 1|8. Cards can be had of the Honorary Secretary at the Institute till Friday (the 17th inst.) between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. All past students of the Institute are specially invited to attend.

"TENANTS' WELFARE INSTITUTE"

PUBLIC MEETING AT THEOSOPHICAL HALL.

A public meeting of the Promoters of the Bombay Ownership Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institute will be held in the "Theosophical Hall" Apollo Street, opposite Union Bank of India, Fort, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. A.W. Mackie, I. C. S., Secretary to Government and Development Department will preside. And Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni, the organising secretary will deliver an instructive lecture on "Advantages of Parsi Ownership Housing and Tenants' Self-Governing Colonies." Amongst the speakers will be Messrs. Framji Billia, Muncherji Joshi, K.F. Nariman; E. Woodfall and Meyer Nissim.

The meeting is open to the public and Parsi tenants are specially invited to attend in time.

GANPATI FESTIVAL

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENT.

Lecture by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Zaoba's Wadi, 6-30 p.m.

Lectures by Mr. J. K. Mehta and Prof. H. L. Kazi on "The Currency System" Morarji Gokuldas Market, Cavel Street 6-30 p.m.

Lecture by Mr. C. V. Vaidya on "Chaturvarnya", Piroj Buildings compound Matunga, 7-45 p.m.

Lecture by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Jitekar's Wadi, Thakurdwar, 9-30 p.m.

Lecture by Prof. R. S. Bhagwat on "Life after death", Dr. Bhau Daji Bhavan, Matunga, 9-30 p.m.

Lecture by Mr. Bhalchandra Dhurandhar on "Polities of the Shakuntala", New Wadi, 6-30 p.m.

Harikirtan by Abhyankar Sastri, Soman Building, Ke'ewadi, 9-30 p.m.

Harikirtan by Narhar Buwa Karradkar, Young Men's Hindu Association, Girgaon Back Road, 9-30 p.m.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

In the share market in jutes with no change in position of raw material this section has ruled quiet unchanged. Coals were steady with only limited business passing. Teas shew improved tone. Dimakusi are marked up one point. In miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steel are wanted while Murree Brewery are marked up three and Ganges Rope ten points. Indian Standard Wagon preference are however easier. In banks Imperial Banks are down about ten points. Government securities are steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government paper 77/6, 5 1/2 per cent. war bonds 1928 107/3, 6 per cent. bonds 1930 107/3.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1450.

Railways:—Burdwan Cutwa Railway 72, Sara Serajganj Railway 98.

Cottons:—Dunbar 139.

Jutes:—Alliance 453, Auckland 238, Clive 35/4, Dalhousie 383, Gondalpara 899/8, Gourepore 655, Empire 48/8, Fort William 272, Howrah 39/3, Hukumchand ord 11/14, Kamarhatty 558, Kanknarrah 449/8, Lawrence 580, National 28/10, Naihati pref 121, Northbrook 49/8, Presidency 7/2, Standard 401, Waverley 6/8.

Coals:—Burrakur 18/12, Equitable 17/12, Ghusick and Muslia 9, Kotras Jherriah 69/4, Khas Jherriah 42/12, Nazira 10/8.

Miscellaneous:—Ganges Rope 376, Burma Corporation 10/12, Indian Iron and Steel 7, Indian Standard Wagon ord 26, pref 72, British Ceylon Corporation 4, Bengal Paper ord 31/8, Bengal Timber Trading ord 128, Murree Brewery 143.

Teas:—Batelli 5/6, Dishnauth 35/4, Dimakusi 24/4, New Terai 16/8, Teen Ali 24/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and fifteen sixteenths pence and demand bills were one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence.—A. P.

Mr. S.C. Joshi, Advocate.—Is a candidate at the ensuing election of the Bombay Legislative Council for the Non-Mahomedan seat for Bombay South.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TAXI.

DANGER OF RASH DRIVING

At about 2 p.m. on Monday a taxi car No. Z—9711 driven by Khushiram Hiramal was proceeding along Parel Road from the direction of J. J. Hospital towards the Byculla Bridge, when at the corner of Parel road, it knocked down one Sajoobai aged 50 years who was crossing the road to board a tram car. She was removed to J. J. Hospital where she died soon after admission.

The police arrested Khushiram Hiramal, the taxi driver, who was placed before the Coroner at the inquest.

Medical evidence showed that the deceased had sustained 19 lacerated wounds. Death was due to fracture of the skull.

Mohmed Ibrahim Abdulla, tram conductor No. 207 in describing the incident said the car dragged the woman about 12 to 13 paces. She was extricated from under the car.

The jury returned a verdict of death by fracture of the skull in consequence of her having been knocked down by a taxi car No. 9711 driven by Khushiram Hiramal in a rash and negligent manner.

The jury recommended to the Commissioner of Police to move the Government to enact a rule enquiring drivers of vehicles to exercise the greatest possible caution at places where tram cars halt so that the lives of the people alighting from or getting into the tram cars may not be endangered.

FATAL RAT-BITE

Jagannath Ramchandra Bhansale, (36) a resident of Khinarli in Thana District, went to Shahpur about a month ago to give evidence in the Mamlatdar's court. In the evening, he slept at a tailor's shop in the village. At about midnight, he was awakened from his sleep by rats which came in a large number over his body. One of the rats bit his forearm before running away. Jagannath went to the Government dispensary the next day at Shahpur and after treatment he was allowed to go home. He was subsequently treated by some country doctors, but the injury grew worse, and Jagannath was removed to J. J. Hospital on the 9th instant, where it was ascertained that he had developed tetanus, of which he died on Monday night.

PHYSICAL CULTURE IN BOMBAY.

The Secretaries, Vyayam Sammalan Mandlal writes:—

A meeting composed of prominent followers and supporters of Physical Culture in the city was held some time back in the Congress House when it was unanimously resolved to hold a Sammelan of all the gymnasiums in the city on the Vijayadashmi (Dasra) day. With a view to (1) carry on an enquiry as to the number, work and conditions of the institutions, (2) do propaganda of physical culture among the people; (3) award prizes to encourage deserving gymnasiums, through the Sammelan, a Provisional Committee of the following gentlemen was appointed:—Dr. M. B. Velkar (President), Messrs. M. V. Godbole, K. D. Bakre, S. S. Manda, (Secretaries) K. B. Sansgiri, Pupala (Treasurers) Drs. S. R. Machve, C. R. Athavle, N. D. Savarkar, Messrs. K. G. Rao D. M. Kalyanpurkar, G. B. Juvekar, S. B. Kanvinde, J. B. Patel B. G. Khot, H. N. Pandya, S. L. Silam, R. R. Sanke, G. L. Page, P. N. Ghate, S. S. Chalke, Kale, B. K. Nyayadhish, N. J. Manjerikar, P. G. Sahasrabudhye, N. V. Chitnis. The managements of different gymnasiums and the public are invited to co-operate in our efforts to spread and popularise physical culture. Correspondence may kindly be addressed to the Secretaries care of Sarvajanik Vyayamshala, Kandewadi, Girgaon.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON A GIRL-CHILD

Kashiram Mahadeo, a young Hindoo, was placed before Mr. G.R. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court, on a charge of committing rape on Shantabai a girl child aged four years.

Mr. Bawdin, the Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution while the accused was undefended.

Savitribai, the mother of the girl Shantabai, giving evidence said that she and her daughter lived with her husband in a chawl at Chinchpokli. The accused worked as an employee in a bidi-shop that was situated in the same chawl. Her daughter used to go to that shop often. On the 20th ultimo in the noon the girl went there for playing. She returned after half an hour and was found bleeding. On being questioned she said that the accused had outraged her. Witness went to the accused with the girl and inquired of him but he denied any knowledge of the affair. She then took the girl to the police station where a complaint was filed; and the girl was sent to the hospital for treatment.

Dr. Nunan the Police Surgeon giving evidence deposed that he had examined the girl; and he was of the opinion that the injuries on the person of the girl were such as could only be inflicted by committing rape on her.

The Magistrate tried to put a few questions to the girl; but she could not say any thing owing to confusion.

The case was then adjourned.

CABLE ITEMS

In the match between Lancashire and the Rest of England, the Rest of England won by 311 runs.

The match between the North of England Eleven and the Australians was drawn.

The King has appointed Captain G. S. Swinton Lyon, King of Arms in Scotland and the Secretary of the Order of Thistle.—Reuter's Special.

London Sept. 13.—The death has occurred of Major-General Deresford Lovett.

TEXTILE ENQUIRY.

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 13.

The Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Enquiry) that has arrived here examined, today, representatives of the Ahmedabad Millowners Association including Sheth Chamanlal Parikh, President of the Association, Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, vice President and Gordhanbhai Patel, Secretary. In their written evidence, they stated that next to Bombay, Ahmedabad was the important centre of the cotton textile industry. It was in the midst of the cotton growing districts of Gujarat and Kathiawar. The drawbacks, for which it suffered, were the distance of the coal mines and the heavy freight charges for the transport of the finished products plus freight charges for stores and coal in the interior.

HANDICAP ON THE INDUSTRY.

Regarding the industry in general, they stated that the treatment meted out in India was the darkest chapter in the history of British connection with India. The currency and tariff policy of the Government of India had hit the industry time and again. India was capable of producing all the goods she needed only if Government would not put impediments in her way. The present state of depression was mainly due to the exchange policy of the Government of India. Had the exchange been stabilised at 1sh. 4d. the crisis through which the industry had to pass during the last three years would not have been witnessed. Instead of giving any protection to the textile industry the exchange gave an advantage of 12½ per cent to foreign countries. In spite of various impediments and direct and indirect attacks on its gradual development, the textile industry had been established within 50 years; but it had not been able to spin and weave over 40 counts of yarn or cloth. Japan started only 30 years back and her expansion had been a phenomenal one. That was not due to any natural advantage she enjoyed over India, but to the nationalistic policy followed by its Government.

PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

In their oral evidence, they said that there were 64 mills in Ahmedabad of which 5 were closed. Japanese competition had been felt for the last 8 years. Sheth Kasturbhai said that at that stage they did not want any duty on machinery and stores.

The President:—"Where will you get cotton from?"

Sheth Kasturbhai:—We can import cotton like Japan as we have been doing recently. Besides, the irrition of the Sukkar barrage scheme will give us long staple cotton. The Punjab cotton is capable of spinning 40 counts. Unless, therefore, protection is given to the Indian industry, Lancashire that needs much larger long staple cotton will profit."

Sheth Chamanlal:—"Japan and America are doing well even at the present. Mills there are giving 15 per cent dividends on the average. In Ahmedabad 10 or 12 mills are doing fairly well, 20 are making both ends meet while the rest are working at a loss."

DIVIDENDS.

The President:—"We shall like to know of the dividends for the last five years."

Sheth Chamanlal:—"The dividends are not of great consideration. If we take into consideration the block capital, as a whole, none of mills wil be found to be making a profit."

Mr. Gordhanbhai Patel:—"We have started mills with small capital and subsequently made extensions from the reserve funds. Thus dividends may appear large on the original small capital.

The President:—"Your mills are then in a better condition to stand depression."

Sheth Kasturbhai: To a certain extent they are.

The President:—Would Ahmedabad have applied for protection if Bombay had not done so?

Gordhanbhai:—We would have applied at a later stage if not now.

Sheth Chamanlal:—"We have been accumulating stocks. Since June last, there is no demand for cloth."

Sheth Kasturbhai:—During the last ten years the organisation among the Ahmedabad Millowners has steadily improved though there may be room for further improvement. He withstood the strikes in 1918, 1920 and 1923. We have to deal with the finest labour organisation in India under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, Shrimati Anasuyabai and Shankerlal Banker."

The President:—"Is that not an advantage in your favour?"

Mr. Gordhanbhai:—"It cuts both ways."

Sheth Kasturbhai:—"Then in 1925, we resolved not to cut prices."

The president: "Why do you not do so now?"

Sheth Chamanlal:—"Now cotton is going down. Besides the Bombay mills were closed at that time."

Sheth Kasturbhai:—"The managing agents are hereditary, all over the world. We charge commission on the sales or production but when no profits are made, we let go commission to the extent of one-half or one third or even the whole.—A.P.

MR. G. K. NARIMAN

DEPARTURE FROM KABUL

A Kabul message dated September 14 says that Mr. G. K. Nariman has departed for Gazni and Kandhar on his way to Quetta.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

In a Press Communique, the Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, states:—

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury (Total remittances from 1st April 1926 to 31st August 1926, in pounds sterling) were 8,000,000.

A CONGRESS CANDIDATE

MR. PURSHOTTAM TRIKAMDAS' MANIFESTO

Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas has issued the following manifesto to the electors of Bombay City Non-Mahomedan (South) constituency:—

I have the proud privilege to come before you to ask for your suffrages as one of the three candidates selected by the Congress to contest the Bombay City Non-Mahomedan (South) Constituency, which comprises of the A, C and D, Wards.

It is fashionable in a settement of this nature, to say a good deal about oneself, and the great services, generally more imaginary than real, that one has rendered in the great cause of the Motherland. I do possess some imagination, but I do not propose to make use of it.

I have been for nearly ten years a student of the political movement in this country; and I consider myself fortunate that I was wanting neither in willingness nor in courage when along with a few others I was called upon as a protest against the Rowlatt Acts to participate in the first and only movement of organised peaceful resistance in this country.

Our conduct in the legislature will be governed by the policy laid down by the resolution of the Cawnpore Congress; and the rules of the Swaraj Party based thereon, which while declaring that no office in the gift of the Government shall be accepted, permits the members of the party in the various legislatures to move such resolutions and bills as may be conducive to public benefit; and I venture to say that it shall be my humble endeavour to help in the honest working out of that sturdy and straightforward programme.

I shall, in particular, although the opportunities and scope for labour legislation are limited in the local legislature, whenever possible, help to advance the cause of the working-classes.

The sight of the innumerable beggars some of them sturdy and perhaps willing to work if set to it, others totally incapable of working by reason either of age or bodily infirmities, attempting to make a precarious living by an exhibition of their unsightly infirmities to excite the pity of the passers by—is by now familiar to the citizens of Bombay. This sore has been existing for years past, yet no organised attempt has been made either by the Government or the Corporation, to check it or to cure it. Society owes a duty even towards its derelicts; and this duty has been recognised by most of the European countries. If elected to the Council, I hope to devote my attention to the solution of this problem.

PROUD TO BE A SWARAJIST.

I have specifically referred to these two subjects, because I believe that the attention of the public has not been properly drawn to them. There are various other things like education, sanitation and medical relief to which I would like to refer, at greater length, as I am keenly interested in them. However, as that would make this statement inordinately long, I content myself with saying that I shall devote my serious attention to these matters as well.

Some of the erstwhile leaders of the Swaraj Party imagining that the Party was dying, started scrambling out helter-skelter from what they call the "sinking ship". It has now become a fashion among them to decry the great party started by the late Deshbandhu Das, by which they used to swear till recently, as a justification for their resignations. The Swaraj Party can well afford to do without such lukewarm supporters, however eminent. I know there is some honest difference of opinion in some quarters but a good bit of defection unfortunately is the result of either personal ambition or pique. These gentlemen have gone out in order to be able to import a last kick to the "almost dead" Swaraj Party, as they proudly assert; and the Swaraj Party awaits with interest this kick, which the Responsivists have selected that vacillating bourgeois Mr. Jayakar to give.

However that be, I am proud to call myself a Swarajist, a member of this "dying party", because I think that the policy which was chalked out by Das has succeeded beyond measure; and because the party stands for the assertion of national self-respect by refusing under the present humiliating conditions to work the reforms which have been declared to be unworkable by all who attempted to work them. The party has never even for the purposes of catching votes, pandered to communalism, which every other party in the country is unfortunately doing; and as I believe that I am constitutionally incapable of thinking communally, I can be rightly proud of this great party. I am and have been a staunch Congressmen and in these days of communal and provincial jealousies, one of that "fast dying tribe of visionaries" who cherish the vision of an India great and united, an India from which communalism will have been rooted out; and in which provincialism will find but the insignificant place that it deserves.

MR. T D RANA

Mr. T.D. Rana, ex-Dewan of Junagadh State who came to Bombay to preside over the annual gathering of the Bombay Vadnagar community left for Nadiad by the Gujarat Mail on the 14th instant. He was given a hearty send off at Colaba Station, by his friends and admirers.

A Kolhapur message says:—The Dewan of His Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur wants to emphatically deny that there has been any time any encouragement given to the recent non-Brahmin agiation started in Poona.—F.P.I.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

14th September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	16.95
To-day's Opening Rate	16.96
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	16.74
Difference	—.021

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

14th September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.09
To-day's Opening Rate	9.14
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	9.11
Difference	+.02

Khandi	Rs. 370-8-0
Sawri	Market closed to-day.

SILVER "EASIER"

CHINA EXCHANGE LOWER

(From Our Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Sept. 14.

London market was easier yesterday, closing 1|8d. lower both in ready and forward. "China bought and sold—tone quiet".

The China Exchange was lower, and was quoted at 25— 9 9|16d. Seth Chimanbhai Motilal and Chokseys were selling freely, and the market went lower; the rates were quoted at Rs. 64 and Rs. 63-13 in the afternoon. There is no buying strength in the market-though the rates are very low. "Tejimandi" is Re. 0-10-0 and Rs. 1-4-0 for 1st and 2nd settlement.

COST OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION

SOME COMPARISONS

The annual report of the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency, for the year 1925 says the sanctioned strength of the Police in the Presidency, including Sind, and the Railways but exclusive of the Dangs stood at 1,083 officers and 22,141 men against 1,073 officers and 22,001 men in 1924. The total cost of the Police for the year 1925-26, including Sind and inclusive of the clerical staff, amounted to Rs. 1,33,68,191 as against Rs. 1,34,19,789 in 1924. The average cost per Policeman decreased from Rs. 558|15|6 to Rs. 552|7|0 during the year under report. Similar information for the other Provinces for the year 1925-26 is not available but the averages for 1924-25 are given below:—

	Rs as. ps.
1. Burma	645|15|0
2. Bengal	589| 9|3
3. Bombay	558|15|6
4. Bihar & Orissa	546| 4|3
5. Madras	545| 3|3
6. North West F. Prove	518| 2|6
7. Punjab	488| 8|7
8. Assam	482| 0|7
9. United Provinces	434| 9|3

The average cost per head of the Police in the Counties and Boroughs of Scotland during 1924 and in England and Wales in 1925 was £318|13|0 or Rs. 4,248|10|8 and £288|16|6 or Rs. 3,851 at the exchange rate of 1s. 6d. a rupee respectively against Rs. 645|15|0 in Burma, the most expensive, and Rs. 434-9|3 in the United Provinces, the least expensive Province in India.

The proportion of Police to area, population and cognisable crime investigated was 1 Policeman to 5.71 square miles, 2.44 Railway miles, 780 persons and 1.63 cognisable crime investigated as against 1 to 5.74 square miles, 2.46 Railway miles, 785 persons and 1.67 cognisable crime investigated in the preceding year. The proportion of Police to area in Scotland for the year 1924 and in England and Wales for the year under report was 1 Policeman to 4.46 square miles and to population 1 Policeman to 754 persons and 1 Policeman to 1.02 square miles and to population 1 Policeman to 664 persons, respectively.

DEPARTMENTAL PUNISHMENTS.

The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially was 2,317 against 2,145 in 1924. It is gratifying to note, that the total number of officers and men judicially punished dropped from 80 in 1923 and 78 in 1924 to 70 in the year under report. The conduct of the force was, on the whole, excellent.

PATHE CINEMA.

Time was when the picture goer in India could with some justification complain that very poor fare was being served to him. He cannot say the same thing now, for the class of films which is being shown at the Royal Opera House are decidedly high. Rathe India has long realised that patrons are only won by giving them the best there is to give, and expense has been no object with them. It has been for this reason that all films released at the Royal Opera House can be appropriately labelled "First Class". The all-comedy programme which opened Saturday night has made a big hit, picture-goers have felt that it is not often they are given such an excellent programme and full houses have been the order since the opening night.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1926.

PROPAGANDA IN EXCELSIS.

We were, we confess, greatly surprised to see our Bori Bunder contemporary come out on Monday with a leader of portentous length on Sir Basil Blackett and his critics. It seems to be so utterly unprovoked, so wholly inopportune, so obviously without occasion or justification, that the reader cannot but speculate as to the real motive and intention of this misplaced outburst. Sir Basil is not coming to the term of his office, and so there is not that conventional justification of this apparently valedictory tribute. In the Anglo-Indian Press the convention seems to be unbroken to take leave of every retiring non-Indian public servant of the Crown in India with laudatory effusions, sufficient to make the recipient feel himself at the very lowest a first cousin to the Perfect Man, on the sole but sufficient provocation that he has run through the gamut of the official routine in the normal span of official misadventures. We have been so hardened to these periodical explosions, starred by superlatives of the most unrestrained character, that nobody cares to take them at anywhere near their face-value. In the present instance, however, there seems to be no such justification for this sudden spurt of fulsome eulogy in the "Times of India". Sir Basil, as we have said, is, unhappily, not yet on the eve of his retirement, at least so far as the published or the customary routine in such cases holds good. Why, then, this outburst? Why this preparation of the Indian, or at least the official, public to the cognisance of the astounding fact that Sir Basil is a most misunderstood genius, eternally in disguise as the British brand of "geniuses" invariably are in this country, until some penman in the Anglo-Indian Press makes the sensational discovery? Is it true, *pace* the vehement denials of Sir Basil himself, that another and more lucrative post,—say that of the Managing Governor of the proposed white elephant, the Central Reserve Bank,—is being prepared for the ihimitable Sir Basil? Sir Basil has, of course, denied the rumours of his intending transmigration to the seat of Sir Norcott Warren's deceased colleague in the management of the Imperial Bank. According to the strict canons of legal interpretation of all such pronouncements those denials cannot properly apply to the post of the supreme dictator and pontifex maximus of the Currency Cult under the new regime, in its High Temple of the proposed Reserve Bank. Sir Basil has been known to vaunt of his mission to introduce a new economic thought—whatever that may be,—in India. His mission can certainly not be said to have been completed yet, while at least a single heretic exists, or, in the alternative, while the final supreme sacrifice is not made to the manes of the currency reformers of the Cambridge School in the concrete form of the Reserve Bank. He cannot then be retiring from such a comfortable job, with all its possibilities and prospects, and while yet his mission remains incomplete. The only alternative, then, which suggests itself to our limited inside information is the possibility we have referred to; in which case the "To Deum" sung in the columns of the "Times of India" is, even though a little premature, by no means inexplicable.

We shall, of course, not be drawn into the snare laid by these admirers of Sir Basil Blackett by forwarding the objects of the propaganda even in replying to the outburst. We have our own estimate of the achievements of Sir Basil in the domain of Indian Finance during his tenancy of the Finance portfolio; we have our own estimate of his contributions to the solution of the currency and taxation problems as well as to the fiscal problem at large; we have also our own view of Sir Basil's place in the Valhalla of Anglo-Indian statesmanship in general but we feel it would be discourteous, simply because of its inopportuneness, to mention these matters at this moment. But we cannot help observing, since the ball has been set rolling by the admirers of Sir Basil in the Bori Bunder Oracle of Anglo-Indianism, that if this article portends the impending retirement of this arch-inspirer of the present tendencies in financial matters in this country, or as affecting this country, Government will do well to consider the lessons of his four years' regime. We have never denied Sir Basil a great knowledge of the mysteries of currency, nor have we ever questioned his experience gathered in other fields of the main problem. But we have felt all along that Sir Basil has lacked that sympathy with Indian opinion, the contempt for which was perhaps never so pronounced in any of his predecessors, except it be Sir James Weston of the nineties. Sir William Meyer was, in intelligence and technical experience or equipment, probably not within miles of Sir Basil's stature; but Sir William made a far more successful and rightly more honoured Finance Member of India, because he had that sympathy with the under-dog, which Sir Basil so sadly lacks, because he was free from that intellectual arrogance of which Sir Basil's every act and syllable make the Indian most keenly conscious. If Sir Basil has failed,—and among Indians at least there can be no doubt of his failure—it is partly because of these peculiarities and partly also because his position has been resented by the Civilians, whose fat preserves and monopolies he has broken into. Sir Basil is an outsider; and no amount of out-Heroding Herod will make the most narrow-minded public service in the world appreciate the man's real greatness and service sufficiently to yield him that co-operation which is his due, and which is their duty towards the people whose salt they eat to offer. The record of Sir Basil's failure must teach Lord Irwin's Government two lesson: First that no outsider, however eminent and distinguished, however able and accomplished, can succeed in India to-day in such posts of real responsibility and constructive statesmanship, as that of the Finance Membership; and, second that the Indian Civil Service does not to-day possess men with the imagination, sympathy, and intelligence equal to the task of the Finance Member. The conclusion is obvious.

All this is, indeed, on the assumption that Sir Basil is about to retire or at least to transmigrate to some better, more congenial and less risky post. If, on the other hand, the laudatory effusion in our contemporary is due simply to some inspiration to make propaganda for the currency reform in the next session of the Legislature, then the attempt is far more contemptible and discreditable. Sir Basil is doubtless entitled to his views on the matter; and he has also every right to seek to give effect to his views. But the Indian public opinion is still in the process of formation on all such questions of concrete administrative importance; and it is not proper that the resources at the disposal of officialdom should be utilised for such propaganda. Sir Basil has himself declared, and rightly, against the tendency to indulge in personalities in discussing such matters. He must realise that his words of wisdom apply as much to those who praise as to those who censure on merely personal grounds individuals in his position and their actions. Propaganda of this kind, moreover, is apt to engender that very atmosphere of suspicion that no one deplores more thoroughly than Sir Basil Blackett. We put it, therefore, to Sir Basil's admirers in the Anglo-Indian Press that outbursts like the one for which the "Times of India" has been responsible, are as unseasonable as they are improper and that they are likely to do more harm than good both to a cause and to the individual identified with it.

A CHRISTIAN'S PARODY OF CHRIST.

It was, we believe, James I. of England who had earned the sobriquet, "the wisest fool in Christendom" for his habit of advancing learned arguments to bolster up the silliest proposition. In the twentieth century one Rev. D.B. Reynolds, M. A., a chaplain in Tanganyika Territory, seems to surpass his royal rival. We published yesterday the report of a sermon of his as it appeared in the "East African Standard", the White settler's organ in Kenya. He quotes Biblical texts and precedents to prove that Government authorities are constituted by God and must be scrupulously obeyed by all. Fearing, however, that the rod of justice might fall equally on all, he hastens to add that "what might be a very severe punishment for a White man might be quite trifling for a Black man". As for the Christian "theory" of equality and brotherhood of man, "the New Testament asserted nothing more than the brotherhood of Christians". He meant, of course, the White Christians. "There was only one really adequate punishment for the Black man (apart from execution) and that was corporal punishment". There need be no religious qualms, for "there was no scriptural authority against corporal punishment". Even as regards forced labour, he says that "the New Testament nowhere teaches that compulsory labour is necessarily wrong. In point of fact it does not even specifically condemn the slavery which existed throughout the Roman Empire". Then he solemnly quotes from Mathew: "Whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain". Could professed parody go further? It was with regard to such men that Shakespeare said:

What damned error, but some sober-brow
Will bless it and approve it with a text,
Hiding the grossness with fair ornament.

There is this, however, about the reverand clergyman that he is not at pains to look like an innocent flower hiding a serpent under-neath.

THE INDIAN PRESS.

A FEW REFLECTIONS.

(BY AN INDIAN ABROAD)

I

The press of each country has its own defects and peculiarities. The American is said to be too voluminous and sensational, the German short and too serious, the Russian too propagandist. As for the British and Italian press only two countries seem to matter—England and Italy. The other day a Munich paper published a cartoon in which Mussolini is seen addressing the Almighty with the words "you can retain your place in the sun, but you have first to be an Italian". The journalists of Fleet Street have been writing in the same vein about their country for a long time. Only they do not express themselves quite so clumsily or frankly. They do not possess the Latin temperament.

For a poor country like India, where journalism can hardly be considered as a profession and where editors have not at their disposal even the means to pay for contributions, the past record and the standard already reached by the Indian press can be considered as being one of an high order. This does not mean that the press in India has reached a stage at which it would bear comparison with either the British or the German press. In comparisons like this, one takes only the best elements in the different countries into consideration. The press in India lags behind not so much in the quantity, as in the quality of the stuff offered to its readers, and often also in the general get-up. Undoubtedly, want of funds is in nine cases out of ten at the back of these defects. Not enough of advertisements, that is the general complaint. The only solution is in the rapid industrialisation of the country. But there are defects of a different type with which finance has less to do. With a little more attention most of these could be removed.

Frequent Use of Empty Expressions.

The press in India is very fond of using hollow and hackneyed words, for no other reason, than that they have been in vogue in the country for some time and that in the past, a few well-known journalists had used them. Very typical is the word "un-British" to be seen constantly in the Indian press. All high-handed Governmental acts are denounced as being "un-British". No protest resolution is passed without this word. The Amritsar massacre is "un-British". The Bengal ordinance is "un-British". The arrest of Mahatma Gandhi is "un-British". As a matter of fact these acts are typically "British". Any student of history would be able to tell you that. There is nothing like "British" any more than there is nothing like "British sense of justice", another familiar expression, in the attitude of the British Government towards her subject races. Another expression is "as the noble Lord himself has said". Now it is a fact, that there are a number of lords in England and it also happens that some of them have something to do in matters connected with India. A reference to them would, therefore, seem to be unavoidable. But why call them "noble". As facts warrant some of them are far from being noble fellows in their attitude towards India and her people. They might be quite decent men and some of them even the very samples of nobleness in their private life. But this is an aspect with which India is little concerned. Again the commercial press of the country is very fond of the expression "British quality", which is as great a myth as "British justice". What is, perhaps, true is, that in the manufacture of certain class of goods, tennis rackets and cricket bats for instance, the British manufacturers excel those of other countries. But there are hundreds of cases in which the American and German manufacturers are infinitely superior to the British. It is not often realised that, these and similar words and expressions give the British industries a sort of prestige which they do not deserve, a totally unnecessary advertisement to the British goods and attributes which they do not possess. These words were coined and put into circulation by the clever Anglo-Indian journalists and administrators of the last century. The Indian press just copies them. Unfortunately they effect national thinking. It is time that they were abandoned.

Dependence on Britain for All Foreign News.

Most of the papers in India display an almost childish simplicity in the readiness with which they accept the foreign telegrams and even views supplied to them by the British telegraphic agencies. It is an open secret that the British Government is behind these private telegraphic companies. On the strength of the twisted, exaggerated and often false news supplied to them, pedantic and learned leaders are written. Papers which till the previous day did not know whether Pilsduski was the name of a man or a town or a Polish beverage, come out with long articles on "Pilsduski and the New Era in Poland" or some such equally high-sounding title. They forget that Great Britain is an Imperial Power, with a definite foreign policy, and that her attitude to foreign Governments is determined according as they suit her own plans. A Pilsduski or a Mussolini or a Primo-de Rivera might be more useful to her than a Kemal Pasha or the Soviet politicians or the Emperor of Japan. But this is no reason why the Indian papers should also write on the blessings or on the progress that Italy and Spain are making under the iron rule of their dictators. Surely a successful war or a favourable export balance are not the only, perhaps not even the chief factors, in judging a nation's progress.

The most absurd stories are still being circulated in India about Russia. If Britain is fighting Russia for her own reasons and in her own interests, is that also a reason why the people of India should be supplied with false news regarding the developments in that interesting country which in the future is sure to exercise considerable influence on world movements? One would have thought an entirely different attitude to be the more logical one, considering that India herself is engaged in a struggle with England. In all probability the next phase in Britain's European politics might be an alliance with Italy and one directed against France. Does that mean also that Indian papers should be flooded with stories making out how in Italy every one is happy and prosperous under her present regime? One can already watch the beginnings of it. The Indian press should have a greater sense of duty in interpreting the events that are happening in foreign lands. Otherwise they themselves have no right to complain when the British and a section of the American press indulge in Anti-Indian politics. What is happening at present can be described as nothing other than "unjust" and "immoral". And incidently they render, although quite unconsciously, a great service to British Imperialism. If the Indian press cannot afford to have a foreign service for telegrams, they might have their own correspondents in the important capitals or at least take the trouble of reading foreign publications.

(To be continued).

JODHPUR GRIEVANCES.

A LAMENTABLE RECORD.

(By VIJAYASINGH MOHTA.)

I.

While H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur was touring in Europe, I had placed before the general public, the sufferings that citizens of Jodhpur State were subjected to, at the hands of his officials, thinking it necessary both in the interests of the ruler and the ruled, that they should come to know about them. Very fervent hopes were cherished then, that the attention of His Highness, after the completion of his European tour, would certainly be drawn towards he grievances of the subjects. But I am constrained to say with regret that all those expectations of mine have remained unrealised. Not only that, but the same condition prevails as was prevalent during the Minority administration. I invite the attention of His Highness to some particular instances out of the many miserable episodes on account of which the residents of Marwar are grieved.

Autocracy of the Jagirdars.

The condition of the majority of the Jagirs in the Jodhpur State is terrible One is amazed to see the treatment meted out by the Thakurs every now and then to the illiterate and innocent subjects. These Jagirdar Thakurs extort money from the indigent people, and are autocratic in their actions. There are neither educational nor medicinal facilities provided by these Jagirdars and no attention is paid to the health of the subjects. Therefore educational and medicinal facilities should be provided for these subjects as they are provided for in other States. These Jagirdars neglect their duties so much as not to spend a single pie out of their income for the benefit of the people; taking all the income derived from their subject to be their private property. The subjects of the Jagirdars being subjects of His Highness too, I specially invite his attention to this state of affairs, with a view to have adequate improvements made in the conditions of the subjects and the behaviour of the Jagirdars, and also to see that the Jagirdars' subjects enjoy equal rights with those of the State subjects.

Water Scarcity.

It is a well-known fact that there is in the State a terrible scarcity of water and it is just the reason why people frequently suffer from famine. It is really a pitiable sight to see people suffering from shortage of water when in the neighbourhood there flow such big rivers as the Ganges, Jamna and the Indus in the vicinity of which water can be had with a little digging. The system of digging canals is prevalent in British India and that example is followed by the Bikaner State. Can some such plan be not hit upon for the Jodhpur State? The Jodhpur State officials utilise all their brains and energies in raising taxes on land and securing promotions for themselves but their

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

The Refugees' Right.

The spirited rejoinder of the "Temps" to the charges emanating from Fascist quarters in Italy that France was responsible indirectly for the recent attempt on Mussolini's life in that the young Italian bomb-thrower came from France emphasizes a principle which is now in danger of being neglected in Europe. The right of asylum to the political refugee was considered a cherished privilege which countries like England magnanimously accorded in Gladstone's time to all those whose misfortune it was to disapprove of the government of their native lands. Every State will, of course, refuse to tolerate the hatching of murder by any person, whether the crime is to be perpetrated in its own territory or abroad, but the political refugee has a right to exist and conduct his constitutional propaganda in the land where he sojourns after being driven out by the Government of his own country. Otherwise the danger is that he will have nowhere in the world to go, and Government will thus find it easy to trample down every individual effort to fight their autocracy.

Corporation and University.

Though the debate in the Corporation on the University Reform Scheme is not concluded, it is fairly clear that that body is in substantial agreement with the representation prepared by its own committee for submission to Government. One of the few points of difference was in respect of the Corporation's obligation to render financial assistance to the University. The sense of the Corporation seemed to be that it has already heavy educational responsibilities with which it has not yet been able to cope fully and that, therefore, it is premature to commit itself to additional financial obligation. There is much force in this contention. The Corporation has yet to extend compulsory primary education to the whole city, not to speak of other urgent and primary responsibilities like sanitation. The time will come when the University will be more and more a city University adapted to the special requirements of the city. It will then be both appropriate and necessary for the Corporation as the premier local body to assist the University. But at present the Corporation cannot saddle itself with any heavy responsibility without prejudice to its primary functions. It would be absurd, however, to make the representation of the Corporation on the Senate in any way conditional upon or proportional to its financial contribution. The allocation by the University Reform Committee of only two seats to the Corporation, the same number as is allocated to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, is, we think utterly inadequate, if it is really the intention to make the University thoroughly representative and democratic.

Ganapati Celebrations.

Ganapati celebrations are now in full swing in Bombay and, perhaps, more in evidence this year than at any time before. Melas or choirs of little boys and girls like the Bharat Mela or the Rashtriya Mela and a score of others have sprung up on all sides delighting large gatherings with their religious or national songs. The festival itself is one of the most popular in the country, especially in Maharashtra. It was Lokmanya Tilak who conceived the idea of associating it with organised lectures, songs and sports. The Anglo-Indian Press saw red in the idea and tried to make out that it was a move against Government and the Muslims. The absurdity of the latter suggestion was proved by many friendly Hindus and Muslims exchanging felicitations and "pan supari" during the celebrations. The new custom received a strong impetus during the days of Non-Co-operation. With the advent of the Hindu Maha Sabha it has become a common practice to organise a series of "pravachans" or dissertations on the urgent social and religious needs of the Hindus. National questions are not, as they must not be, eschewed. The election breeze may pass over a meeting here or there, but on the whole thanks to the prevailing religious spirit of the occasion the celebrations have been free from communal or party squabbles. They have proved to be a great force in welding the Hindu community.

Red Tape.

Some days ago we referred to a representation of the people of Poona to the Governor requesting His Excellency to exempt the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament from the Entertainment Tax. It seems that the Private Secretary to the Governor only forwarded the petition to the Revenue Department for disposal. Though more than a week passed thereafter, and the tournament actually commenced on Monday, no reply from Government, we understand, was received by the petitioners till Sunday. Could not the Head of the Revenue Department have been so courteous as to send a prompt reply one way or the other? Even now it is not yet quite too late for him to spring a pleasant and sportsmanlike surprise upon the large student community of Poona.

STATUS OF TANGIER

RUSSIA AND THE COMING CONFERENCE.

CHICHERIN'S THREAT.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

According to the "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent M. Chicherin has sent to the British Foreign Office a note claiming on the ground that Tsarist Russia was one of the signatories to the Act of Algeciras that the Soviet Russia is entitled to participate in any international conference on the status of Tangier, Otherwise, he says, Moscow will decline to recognise the validity of any alterations in the status of Tangiers.—Reuter.

SEATS ON LEAGUE COUNCIL.

SCHEME FOR ELECTION OF NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Geneva.—It has been decided that the seats on the Council of the League of Nations should be allotted to Belgium, Sweden, Rumania, Poland, China, Chile, Cuba or Columbia, Uruguay and possibly Finland, Belgium, Uruguay and Sweden will be re-elected for one year, Rumania, Chile, Cuba and Clumbia for two years, China and Poland for three years and possibly Finland for one year.

The original scheme for the election of non-permanent members of the Council has been modified so that in the event of the resignation of a member there will be by-election. While the re-eligibility will be decided separately by a secret ballot any member may ask the Assembly to direct that there should be no discussion for re-eligibility. Elections to the nine non-permanent seats will be held simultaneously.

The Business Committee of the Assembly will decide the procedure for fixing the number of years for the country's tenure of office, whether three years or two years or one year.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S ENTRY INTO LEAGUE

SOVIET NEWSPAPERS DISSATISFIED

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Riga.—The Soviet newspapers are very much dissatisfied at Germany's entry into the League. The "Izvestia" deplores her action in "joining the wasp's nest of infernal intriguers where the regnish diplomats are organising a campaign against the Soviet Government".

It concludes with a hope, however, that Germany will remain friendly to the Soviet Russia.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE BUDGET.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Geneva.—The budget of the League of Nations, including the Labour Office and the International Court of Justice, estimates expenditure for 1927 of 24,615,000 Swiss francs, an increase of 1,705,000 over the current year. Reuter.

Geneva.—Speaking in the Commitee on the League's budget Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar submitted that the budget should not exceed the present limits. He declared that India was one of the largest contributors. Sir Joseph Cook, Australia, urged that Sir Aiyar's was only a practical proposal. The Committee postponed decision.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO ATTEMPT ON MUSSOLINI'S LIFE

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Rome:—As a result of the attempt on Mr. Mussolini, the police authorities of Rome have been completely changed, even the Director of Police being superseded. It is understood that he was informed long ago that some such attempt was being planned. The police have arrested many Socialists and communists known to be friends of Lucetti including the anarchist Sgr. Enrico Malatesta with a view to discover whether they had any relations with the prisoner. It is understood that at the instance of the Fascist deputies, an early extraordinary convocation of the Chamber is likely for the adoption of legislation for introducing capital punishment for attempts on the life of the head of the State and the head of the Government and against the existing political regime and for similar crimes. Lucetti is an educated man. His body is conspicuously tattooed including a huge inscription on his chest: "Vive La Morte."—Reuter.

FRENCH COMMENT ON MUSSOLINI INCIDENT

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Paris.—The "Journal Des Debats" commenting on the Mussolini incident declares that the present case strangely recalls that of Sarajevo and asks, "Does the Fascist Italy wish to take the place left vacant by Germany and Australia under Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs?"—Reuter's Special.

BACK BAY INQUIRY.

WITNESSES TO BE EXAMINED IN ENGLAND.

AWAITING SIR G. MEARS' ARRIVAL.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The Back Bay Inquiry Committee will hear Sir Henry Lawrence on 15th September as he is proceeding to India in connection with the Agricultural Commission next week. Possibly one or two minor witnesses will be heard now, but for daily sittings the Committee will await the arrival of Sir Grimwood Mears. It is anticipated that evidence taking will be completed before the middle of October and the report will be prepared here. In addition to Baron Lloyd and Sir George Buchanan witnesses will include Mr. Lewis, ex-Chief Engineer of Bombay, Sir John Biles, Sir Stanley Reed and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.—Reuter.

CHINESE WAR COMPLICATION

MUTINY OF ALLIED TROOPS SUPPRESSED

LONDON, Sept. 14.

New York.—A message from Peking says that important momentary complication arose in the Chinese war owing to the mutiny of the so-called allied troops at Kalgan. The mutineers were ambushed at the railway stations, several hundred were shot down, and the mutiny was suppressed.—Reuter.

BRITISH NAVAL PATROL'S LENIENCY

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Canton.—The British naval patrol has temporarily relaxed its pressure in consequence of the Foreign Minister of Canton Government giving assurance that pickets shall cease interference with the harbour.—Reuter.

KIANGWO FIRED AT.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Shanghai.—A message from Hankow dated 10th September says that the Indo-China Navigation steamer "Kiangwo" which was bringing British naval men who were wounded in the Wansien affair down the Yangtse river was heavily fired on while passing Hangang which is now occupied by the Cantonese and forced to turn back. The "Kiangwo" made a renewed attempt to pass the Hanyang the following day, but the fusillade was so severe that she had to return. An American destroyer then took off the wounded men an dlater the warship "Cricket" escorted the "Kiangwo" to safety.

Details regaring the British gunboat "Bee" show that six shells were fired. One struck an armour plate and glanced off to the water, fortunately failing to explode. The gunboat did not return fire, but slewed the gun towards the shore whereupon the attackers retreated.—Reuter.

SITE FOR INDIA HOUSE.

NOT YET SECURED.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

While Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee is making inquries with a view to securing more adequate central accommodation for India House there is no warrant for the statement that a site has been selected near Bush House and an extravagant figure of the cost of three millions is a mere wild guess work. It is pointed out that no definite decisions can be made without reference to the Government of India and the Indian legislature.—Reuter.

PROPHET'S CARTOON.

MAGAZINE'S APOLOGY.

LAHORE, Sept. 13.

The Anjuman Muinul Islam, Lahore has received a letter from the Punjab Government in reply to their representation made in July last, forwarding a copy of the resolution deploring the publication of a drawing of the Prophet Muhammed in the Indian Pictorial Magazine in June last. The Government have informed the Anjuman that the fact that the cartoon was likely to give offence to Mussalmans was brought to their notice and an apology was published by the Magazine on 31st July last for having unwittingly wounded the feelings of certain Muslim readers.—A.P.

TERRIBLE MOTOR CRUSH

WORLD'S LEADING REGALIA EXPERT KILLED

LONDON, Sept. 13.

There were four casualties in the Bowline accident which occurred among the occupants of one car. Robert Lawrie, the world's leading highland regalia expert and the driver were killed, and pipers Matilda Wyatt (18) and Florante Yates (21) were injured. The party was returning along the Boulevard in pitch darkness. Two cars were running alongside when one swerved, and both swivelled round, one being piled up on the top of the other, with wheels in the air. The crash was heard a mile away. The occupants of one car were miraculously unhurt due to the fact that its heavy hood was down. —Reuter's Special.

JAMSETJI'S DEADLY BOWLING.

EUROPEANS ALL OUT FOR 127.

PARSIS' POOR RESPONSE IN SECOND INNINGS.

COMFORTABLE WIN FOR EUROPEANS?

			Runs.
Parsis	1st	innings	55
Europeans	1st	,,	127
Parsis	2nd	,,	93 for 8 wickets.

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, Sept 14.

Although light was bad when the stumps were drawn at the end of yesterday's play I had never expected that any more rain would come in, and make the wicket worse this morning. As matters stood there was some rain overnight and when play started the Europeans had to struggle hard for runs against ideal Parsi bowling and smart fielding. The Europeans immediately after resumption lost first Phillips and then Hudson and soon after Hughes-Hallett who made no attempt to play a full-toss ball from Jamsetji. West however came to their rescue when things looked gloomy, and by masterly play helped to put his side in a safe position.

Jamsetji and Kalapesi both bowled splendidly on a sticky wicket, but West was never in difficulties, so fine was his footwork. To my mind his knock was best on both sides as it was characterised by powerful hook strokes and drives. The way in which he hooked short-pitched balls of Kalepesi and Vajifdar was an object lesson to all, and it was a pity that in attempting to pull Jamsetji he gave a soft catch to Col. Mistry. Gregson Ellis played patient cricket, and it was he and West that pulled the European side out of the mud. Later on, Howlett used the long handle to good purpose, as he materially assisted Gregson Ellis to strengthen his side's position. Jamsetji bowled so well that the Europeans found his leg spinners at times unplayable, and it was mainly due to him that the European total did not reach a higher figure. Bravo Jamsetji!

Bahadur Kapadia's work behind the sticks left nothing to be desired, as he let off only a few byes besides catching Hosie beautifully and stumping Hudson smartly. A lead of 72 runs on a sticky wicket like that of Poona meant a big thing for the Europeans and no wonder that it had a demoralising effect on the Parsi batsmen when they went in to bate again. The rot set in immediately and except 'Dolly' Gandhi, and Col Mistry, none gave promise of staying there long against Howlett. As it was they lost 8 wickets for 93 runs and there is very little likelihood of the Parsi tail wagging vigorously so that a comfortable win for Europeans is assured tomorrow, unless the "glorious uncertainty" of cricket asserts itself in an unexpected manner.

DETAILS OF GAME

Contrary to all expectations the number of people who witnessed the game to-day was very poor indeed. It had drizzled for a short time overnight and there was no improvement whatsoever in the wicket. The Parsis took the field punctually at 11 a.m. Jamsetji being in charge of the ball from the Council Hall end. The overnight not out pair resumed batting: Hudson turned Jamsetji to a fine leg for four and again drove him in counting for one. Runs were difficult in coming and in the third over of Kalapesi disaster overtook the European side as Phillips was given out l.b.w. (29—3—12).

West took Phillips' place and for the first ball that he played there was an unsuccessful appeal behind the wicket. Another calamity was in store for the Europeans as immediately after they lost Hudson who was smartly stumped by B. Kapadia, (29—4—11). The retiring batsman had played beautiful cricket during his short stay and he deservedly received a loud ovation from the spectators.

Capt. Hughes-Hallett joined West and was uncomfortable. Jamsetji was getting plenty of work on the ball. West opened his innings by powerfully hooking Kalapesi to square by a boundary, the execution of the stroke being perfect. 30 appeared on the board after the game was in progress for 25 minutes. The Parsis fielding was very keen at this moment and B. Kapadia's work behind the stumps was magnificent. Hughes-Hallett opened his account by luckily snicking Kalapesi for a three through slips. F E. Kapadia at cover was giving nothing away, whole veteran Col. Mistry was as good as rock at point, Hughes-Hallett's career came to an end as he was out l.b.w. to Jamshetji off a full toss ball which he made no attempt to play. (30—5—5).

Capt. Gregson-Ellis joined West who was shaping most confidently and was never in difficulties as he watched the ball right up to his bat. He hoisted 40 by a powerful hook stroke to square for a boundary off Kalapesi. Jamshetji on the other hand was wellnigh unplayable and kept the batsmen tied in a knot time and again.

The first bowling change of the day took place when Vajifdar came on for Kalapesi from the pavilion end and in his first gave away six runs. Gregson Ellis beautifully glided Vajifdar to leg for three while West hooked him to leg boundary all along the ground. 50 appeared as result of 55 minutes' play and under powerful rays of the sun the wicket was becoming most tricky.

PARSI TOTAL SURPASSED.

West pushed Vajifdar to leg for one run and brought off 56 on the board thus surpassing the Parsi total. 60 went up and West gave a difficult catch to square leg off Jamshetji which Engineer failed to accept. Runs were coming mostly in singles as Jamshetji and Vajifdar were both turning inches at time. West again by a powerful hook sent Vajifdar to square leg boundary and put up 70 by taking a single run. Engineer came on in place of Vajifdar and at 72 West when playing to Jamshetji gave an easy catch to Col. Mistry at mid on which was promptly accepted. (72—6—27).

Considering the difficult nature of the ground West gave a finished display of batting and he was loudly cheered on his return to the pavilion.

Cullen stepped into the breach and though he was playing for the first time faced the bowling confidently. In playing Kalapesi who had replaced Engineer he was however completely beaten by a leg break. (79—7—2).

Graham the new comer scored a single run promptly and hoisted 80. In playing to Jamshetji he gave a difficult catch at silly point which Gandhi was too slow to hold.

At 12-40 a slight drizzling started but stopped immediately. The game had become very dull as the wicket was getting very tricky every moment. Gregson Ellis was playing most carefully and relied for runs mostly on hooks to leg. At 87 Graham was smartly held in slips by Colah off Kalapesi. (87—8—3).

Cocks was the next man in and managed to restore Kalapesi's over. Two byes and one leg bye resulted and 90 appeared on the board. Cocks though taking the bowling for the first time was playing a right game and twice turned Kalapesi to leg for 2 and 3 in his two overs.

At 1 p.m. lunch time was taken, total score being 97 Gregson Ellis and Cocks the not outs being 21 and 5 respectively.

After resumption there was one brisk shower, but it did not interfere with the progress of the play. Cocks on facing Kalapesi turned him to leg for 3 and brought off 100 on the board. In the first over of Jamshetji, however, Cocks was given out l.b.w. (100—9—5). Howlett now joined Gregson Ellis and neatly drove Jamshetji for one. The smart shower at the commencement made the pitch a bit easy and considerably made the task of the batsmen easier. 120 appeared as a result of an overthrow by Colah from long off and Howlett in trying to steal a run from Dolly Kapadia at cover nearly lost his wicket. Gregson Ellis who was playing with great restraint tried to force the game and hit a full toss from Jamshetji to mid on where Col. Mistry brought off a fine one-handed catch.

The last pair added valuable 26 runs to the total, the score being 126. Jamshetji and Kalapesi both bowled admirably well the former claiming 6 wickets for 46 runs and the latter 4 for 43. Parsi fielding on the whole was quite good, although there were one or two pieces of slovenliness on the part of Vajifdar and Jamsetji.

The following is the score:—

EUROPEANS.—1st Innings.

G Astle c Elavia b Kalapesi	4
G C Phillips l.b.w b Kalapesi	12
A L Hosie (capt.) c B Kapadia b Jamsetji	2
R E Hudson st. b Kapadia b Jamsetji	11
S E West c Mistry b Jamsetji	27
Capt. Hughes Hallett lbw b Jamsetji	5
Gregson Ellis c Mistry b Jamsetji	36
O B Graham c Colah b Kalapei	3
W J Cullen b Kalapesi	2
Cocks l.b.w. b Jamsetji	5
Lt. Howlett not out	11
Extras	9
Total	127

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

B. K. Kalapesi 4 for 43.
H. J. Vajifdar 0 for 22.
R. J. D. Jamsetji 6 for 46.
H. J. Engineer 0 for 7.

PARSIS' SECOND INNINGS

The Parsis started on their second venture at 2|45 p.m sending ni Gandhi and B. E. Kapadia. Howlett started from the pavilion end, and Gandhi turned his second delivery to fine leg, Kapadia doing likewise. Graham bowled from the Council Hall end and B. Kapadia beautifully deflected him to fine leg for four. Kapadia got hasty to score and gave a catch to Howlett at extra cover who made no mistake in holding it (6|1|5). Colah now joined Gandhi, but while attempting to turn Howlett to leg was declared L.B.W. (7|2|1). Kalapesi was the next man in and in playing back to Howlett nearly gave a catch to the bowler. The game was in progress for half an hour before 10 appeared on the board. Kalapesi who was playing quietly drove Howlett twice in succession to ropes through the cover point. Gandhi on the other hand

(Continued on page 10)

WHAT HAPPENED AT DELHI.

MR. JAYAKAR HOPES TO UNITE ALL CONGRESS PARTIES.

STAND BY YOUR CONVICTIONS.

Under the auspices of the Zaoba Wadi Ganeshotsava, Mr. Josheph Baptista addressed a meeting on "What Happened At Delhi" on Tuesday night at Thakurdwar, Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding.

After the Chairman had introduced Mr. Baptista, the latter narrrated, in a lengthy speech, the events that took place at Delhi on the 11th and 12th instant in the name of negotiations for unity. He complained that the Swarajists' leader had never met Lala Lajpatrai or Pandit Malaviya, but had only exchanged letters. Moreover when he reached Delhi with Mr. Jayakar he learnt that Pandit Motilal had left, or was about to leave, Delhi without even extending the courtesy of meeting the leader of the Responsivists Party who was going there to meet him 900 miles away.

Mr. Baptista then refuted the charges of breaking and stabbing the Congress made against his party and said that the Responsivists and leaders of the Independent Congress Party were the real builders of the Congress. The speaker then described the great services of Lala Lajpatrai and Pandit Malaviya, and appealed to his hearers to vote for those who maintained purity in private life because only such men could maintain purity of public life. The Independents and the Responsivists had the same programme, and they were going to fight the bureaucracy standing side by side. And their programme was also not new to the country. It was based on the lines chalked out by the late leaders like Lokmanya Tilak, M. G. Ranade, G. K. Gokhale and Badruddin Tyebji who were the master-builders of the Congress. Concluding Mr. Baptista asked his hearers to unite for a common goal and vote for the men who would work and win or die, but not sell the birthright of the nation.

Mr. Jayakar who next addressed the gathering said that he was proud of being called a wobbler because unlike his critics He had been wobbling with his countrymen and was a die-hard with the Government. He had been wobbling with his countrymen in the hope of uniting the different parties in the Congress to give a united front to the bureaucracy. He had welcomed all attempts at unity, as he believed that no chances of unity ought to be neglected before one may begin a war with his political opponents. "Have patience and extend all negotiations for peace before you begin to fight" was the advice given in the Mahabharata and he had followed it because he well knew that the internecine quarrel would only lead to strengthen the hands of the bureaucracy. After all avenues of unity had been searched and all efforts had failed, leaders like Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpatrai who had the prestige of serving the country faithfully for more than three decades had formed a new party within the Congress to carry on propaganda not only for the ensuing elections but with a broader view of changing the Cawnpore resolution at Gauhati. Mr. Jayakar then ridiculed the Swarajists' way of walk-out and walk-in and concluded by fervently appealing to his hearers to stand by their convictions.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

NEHRU MALAVIYA NEGOTIATIONS

BASIC TERMS OF THE PROPOSAL

DELHI, Sept. 14.

The following were the terms which were proposed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and were the basis of the negotiations between him and Pandit Motilal Nehru, the breakdown of which resulted in the formation of the Independent Congress Party:—

(1). In the provincial legislatures, no members of the Congress party will accept any office under the Government unless Government release or bring to trial those who are detained in prison under the Bengal Ordinance, and unless other conditions for the acceptance of offices are considered satisfactory by a majority of the elected members of the party in the legislature concerned, and approved by a central committee of the party of not more than nine members.

(2) The policy to be pursued by the Congress party in the Councils will be one of utilising the Councils for securing an early establishment of responsible government in India and for protecting and promoting the interests of the people so far as this can be done under the present defective constitution, that is, a policy of discriminating obstruction.

(3) In the Central legislature the policy to be pursued will be the same as that laid down in para two with this addition that until the national demand is granted, in order to emphasise the party's protest against the existing constitution and its insistence on the national demand, the party will throw out every year the item of the budget relating to the executive Council of the Government of India. Here Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya adds "I think it may be possible further to agree to throw out the finance bill as a protest against the existing high expenditure of Government until that expenditure is brought down to what the party considers reasonable, when this can be done without injury to the interests of the people of the country. At least I will try to bring about agreement if it can unite the two parties".

(4) If an agreement is not arrived at on any communal question, every member of the party will be free to vote as he may think right and proper.

(5) Candidates will be put up as Congress Candidates.

(6) A joint committee to revise the names of candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly and the Councils be appointed. The committee to consist of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, Mr. T. Prakasam, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. B. Chakravarty nad Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.—A. P.

INDEPENDENT PARTY

MALAVIYAJI AS PRESIDENT AND LALAJI GENERAL SECRETARY?

Mr. Gardittamal Bhandari Sahandaram, Secretary of the Pratiniudhi Sabha, Delhi, wires: "I am hearing from responsible sources that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is elected President, and Lala Lajpatrai General Secretary, of the Independent Party."

HEAVY RAIN IN BOMBAY.

HOLIDAY-MAKING MARRED.

MANY STREETS FLOODED.

For the last two days Bombay is having torrential rains, as torrential as in the very beginning of the rainy season. This year, generally speaking, the rains have been very good on the whole, particularly in this Presidency. Bombay, though to some extent, independent of rain, yet as an integral part of India owes her very existence to a good season. But even in the city itself, the rains have been more than plentiful, and it cannot but be said that the Rain God is kindly inclined towards the country. The city's water supply is fully assured now, as almost all the reservoirs have got more than their usual quantity of water.

Referring to the heavy rains of the past two days, coming as they did almost at the fag-end of the season, to put it mildly they were not much expected, particularly so propiously. While moderate quantities are always welcome the past two days rains could not by any means be called as such, and they caused a great deal of inconvenience to the holiday-makers, interfere as they did with the great Ganpati festival which is now in full swing. On Tuesday it rained almost the whole day without intermission and the downpour was enough to cause many of the streets in the city to be flooded, with consequent dislocation of traffic in several parts of the large city. It is not that rain is not welcome, but it is not always welcome more particularly when a cricket match or the usual political oratory or gush of budding orators before public Ganpatis are interfered with. It rained incessantly the whole day and night yesterday.

KHORDAD SAL CELEBRATIONS.

Yesterday (Tuesday) was Khardad Sal day a Parsi holiday, on which the Prophet Zdroaster and some well known ancient Persian kings and others were born and hence it is a day next in importance to the Parsi New Year Day which was celebrated only last Thursday. On this day also thousands of Zoroastrians went to the fire temples—particularly the big four fire temples (Atash behrams) which are all situated on Girgaon Road and made their usual offering of sandalwood to their sacred fire. There were sharp showers which began at about 11 a.m. and continued all throughout the evening and night which greatly hindered the Zoroastrians in going to or leaving the fire temples. Juhus and taxiwalas did roaring trade both in the morning and evening.

A public meeting was also held yesterday at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to celebrate Khordad Sal when several Parsi and non-Parsi speakers addressed the gathering.

CYCLONE HAVOC AT KARACHI

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

KARACHI, Sept. 14.

Appeal is being made to private philanthrophy for funds to undo the havoc wrought by the recent cyclone and floods in Karachi. The damage has been estimated at two crores of rupees, and no one can say at this stage if this estimate is not far below the actual loss sustained.—Free Press.

MONSOON STRONG

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The storm in the Bay has moved in a northwesterly direction and its centre lies this morning near latitude 17 longitude 89. Monsoon has been strong in the Peninsula, and Gujerat and the weather remains slightly unsettled in southeast Arabian Sea.

Rainfall has been nearly general in east Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Madras Deccan, North Madras Coast and local in United Provinces, East Rajputana, Gujerat, Central India west, west Central Provinces and Mysore. A few falls occurred in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, East Punjab and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one inch, Mergui five, Tavoy two, Purnea, Bareilly, Dehra Dun one, Simla Surat three, Raipur Jagdalpur, Mormugoa one, Ratnagiri, Cochin one and a half, Calicut four Sholapur three, Kurnool two.

Forecast:—Increase in Orissa.—A.P.

AKALI LEADERS' TRIAL.

STORY OF NABHA ABDICATION.

SANT DIDAR SINGH'S SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE

Replying to further questions by S. Nihal Singh, Advocate, Sant Didar Singh stated before the Special Magistrate trying the Akali Leaders' case in the Central Jail Lahore.—

"After I related the whole story to the S.G.P.C., Master Tara Singh and myself left for Nabha the same day. Master Tara Singh was sent by the S.G.P.C. The object of our going was to verify my statement and to further study the happenings at Nabha. When we arrived at the palace of the Maharaja Sahib, we were informed that Mr. O'Grady was with the Maharaja Sahib. I sent a message to the Maharaja Sahib that before arriving at any conclusion with any other person, I might have an opportunity to see him. I received no reply for some time, and then I asked the Maharaja's 'Nafar' to take my message that I was there and that His Highness may be pleased to see me first. After half an hour the Maharaja Sahib sent for both of us. I told Maharaja Sahib that we had been waiting for a long time, but His Highness had not sent for us. The Maharaja Sahib said that he was not informed before of our presence. Mr. O'Grady had left Maharaja Sahib before we went in. I enquired from His Highness the state of affairs. He replied, "You my friend have come; an enemy had come and he has taken away." I enquired, "Who came and what did he take way?" The Maharaja Sahib called out S. Gurdial Singh and told him to see if Mr. O'Grady was still there. S. Gurdial Singh replied that he had left. Maharaja beat his fore-head and said "What can be done now? "I asked Maharaja Sahib to tell us who O'Grady was and what he had taken away." Maharaja Sahib told us tat he was his servant at Simla and that he had come from Simla. He got him to send a telegram to Government accepting the terms. I enquired how it was that His Highness had accepted that proposal. The Maharaja replied that Mr. O'Grady had told him that he had already accepted all the terms; only the term of "Loyalty" was added in the letter of the 28th June and if he refused now he shall be arrested and shot as a disloyal person, and would be considered a robel. Such were the threats which Mr. O'Grady held out to him. Maharaja Sahib said that his whole family and the Maharani Sahiba were confused, and it was in this state that the telegram was sent: "From this morning again, Mr. O'Grady was holding out threats and I have given him a letter accepting all the terms." I said to the Maharaja Sahib that we could still overtake him if we could try. Maharaja Sahib told S. Gurdial Singh and Hari Ram, Vakil to start in the fastest car after O'Grady. I had an intention of going in the car with a State official. But they went away from outside in the car. We must have stayed with the Maharaja Sahib for 2 or 3 hours, and then we left for Gurdwara Sahib. Master Tara Singh discussed the matter with the Maharaja Sahib and S. Gurdial Singh.

"In the fort of Nobha, there are sacred relics of Guru Gobbind Singhji; comb with hair; Kirpan and other relics. They are all called Siropas. On my first visit the Maharaja told me that he had dreamt that the Guru ordered him to send the sacred relics to the Guru. Maharaja Sahib understood that the order was to send the relics to Amritsar; and said we might take them to Amritsar."

Witness next described how, when they were asked to take away the relics as the chief of the State would not be left there, the mother of the Maharaja began to weep and eventually the relics were allowed to remain there.

Witness then proceeded:—

"At about midnight, we learnt that S. Gurdial Singh and Hari Ram had returned. We were told by an officer that the letter had been brought back. Next morning we again went to Hira Mahal and met a State official. He jokingly said to us, "What are you searching for here? The letter has not been brought back." We then saw Maharaja Sahib who told us that S. Gurdial Singh and Hari Ram overtook Mr. O'Grady at Amballa; but returned without bringing back the letter. Master Tara Singh and myself returned to Amritsar and had a talk with the members of the S.G.P.C.

AT DEHRA DUN.

After this I interviewed Maharaja Sahib many times at Dehra Dun. About 6 or 7 days after Maharaja Sahib arrived at Dehra Dun; I saw him at Dehra Dun and he gave me particulars of his removal from Nabha. I returned and gave the whole information to the S.G.P.C. About 5 or 7 days after this; S. Teja Singh Sammundri; Bawa Harkishen Singh and myself went to Dehra Dun and saw Maharaja Sahib together. The Maharaja Sahib; the Maharani Sahib; and the Siba Sahib narrated to us the story of the treatment meted out to them before the removal of the Maharaja Sahib. An English lady also told us the same story. We first interviewed the Maharaja; Senior Maharani Sahiba; Biba Sahiba and an English Lady. After this we met the junior Maharani and her brother; S. Balbir Singh and Maharaja Sahib.

"ADMISSION" OF "VOLUNTARY" ABDICATION.

We were talking together; when a motor car arrived. S. Balbir Singh looked outside and said, that Colonel Minchin had arrived there. We three and the Junior Maharani Sahiba went to the adjoining room Maharaja Sahib and S. Balbir Singh began to talk with Colonel Minchin. There was a pardah door between the rooms. Maharani Sahib was looking through the purdah by lifting it a little. I also saw through the purdah; I saw Colonel Minchin placing a paper in front of the Maharaja Sahib. The Maharani Sahib called out loudly in English "No more intimidation; you have ruined us Colonel Minchin." No more deceptions." Then she said to the Maharaja Sahib; "Let me see what Colonel Minchin wants His Highness to sign;" Maharaja Sahib brought the paper. We all read that paper and explained to S. Teja Singh. Maharani Sahiba took the paper before Guru Granth Sahib and said "Save us from these evil spirits. They are now forcing us to sign the document. We have not voluntarily abdicated." The Maharaja supported the Maharani and added "you are right; We have not voluntarily abdicated. I then offered a prayer asking the Satguru to help the Maharaja and his family. When we came out of the room of Guru Granth Sahib; Maharaja Sahib said to me that Colonel Minchin had asked him to sign the document; but the Maaaraja had asked for an order of the Government. Colonel Minchin thereon wrote an order and signed it on behalf of the Government. Maharani Sahib caught hold of the letter. Maharani Sahib stood behind the purdah and began to quarrel with the Agent. The Maharaja Sahib said to the Maharani Sahiba that there was no need of quarrelling; he was not going to sign the document. Then the Maharaja Sahib said to Colonel Minchin that he was not going to sign the document; for he had not abdicated voluntarily. He further said that Mr. O'Grady also had brought pressure upon him to sign the document; but he was not going to sign any more papers under compulsion. Maharani Sahiba asked Colonel Minchin why he had come without permission or even information to their residence. He had insulted them by coming in that way. The Maharaja was no more at Kasauli and was no more surrounded by Nabha traitors. She further said that she would not let His Highness sign the document. The Maharani was much agitated. The Maharaja tried to calm her. She addressed Colonel Minchin and said that he was insolent to the Senior Maharani and Biba Sahiba at Pukka Bagh. She was not going to forget that insult of the Maharani Sahiba and Biba Sahiba. The document remained in the possession of the Maharani Sahiba. I shall be able to identify that document if it be shown to me. A portion of the document was typed and a part was writ ten below in the handwriting of Colonel Minchin. I identify the document Ex: D. 675 shown to me; it is the same document. When the Maharaja came in first time; only the typed portion was there on the paper. He went back and when he came again the handwriting portion was also there on the paper. I saw Colonel Minchin writing on this paper; when the Maharaja refused to sign the document. I heard Colonel Minchin saying that the Maharaja could not refuse to sign the latter portion of the document at least that "the agitation in favour of my restoration to ruling piwer is not supported by me and that I deprecate strongly any action taken with this object." Colonel Minchin then wrote down another document which the Maharaja Sahib signed. I do not know how the first document came to the S.G.P.C. I went to Dehra Dun in the end of August. On this occasion; the Maharaja Sahib discussed with me about the advisability of making a representation to the Viceroy. A counsel of the Maharaja was also present. We all three discussed together and the counsel noted down the points. Such a representation was sent to the Viceroy by the Maharaja. I read the representation; I saw it signed by the Maharaja and I saw it posted.

I can recognise the signatures of Maharaja Sahib. I identify his signatures upon Ex. D. 657.

THE DOCUMENT.

Dehra Dun, 31.7.23.

I wish to state that my action in severing myself from the administration of the Nabha State was entirely voluntary and was taken by time after full consideration; that the agitation in favour of my restoration to Ruling powers is not supported by me and that I deprecate strongly any action taken with this object.

I shall be obliged if your Highness will sign the above statement of your own free will and accord as it is understood to represent correctly the facts at the case and Your Highness's own attitude. The Government of India have asked me to request your Highness kindly to sign the above statement, as signifying your views on the subject.—"The Tribune."

(Sd.)Col. A. Minchin.

WILL MR. DUMASIA ANSWER?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. N. M. Dumasia has again announced his candidature for the Assembly. What are his achievements, please?

(1) Has he been a regular member of the Assembly? No. He was seen at Bombay, at Udaipur and in Indian States, when the Assembly was in session!

(2) During the last three years, how many Bills has he moved? Hardly any!

(3) How many resolutions has he moved? Two or three?

(4) What important speeches has he made? Not known of any!

(5) What contribution did he make to Budget debates in the Assembly? Nothing striking!

(6) On which important committees did he serve? None to our knowledge!

(7) On which side did he usually vote? Why, he generally voted with the Government.

(8) Why, did he not sometime oppose the bureaucracy? Yes, that he did; but eventually voted for them!

If the foregiong statements are incorrect, let Mr. Dumasia come out with facts and figures. Otherwise, he has no claim for further support from Bombay.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

POONA RACES.

SECOND MEETING—FIRST DAY

BIG PRIZES FOR RAJPPLA AND KOLHAPUR

There was a considerable falling off in the attendance at Poona yesterday when another important fixture was decided. The weather kept fine throughout and racing of an entertaining nature was witnessed.

The Atlantic States this year went to H. H. the Mahaja of Rajpipla who possesses a three year old of promise in Gardyloo.

Another big prize found its way to Kolhapur when Arabian Star recorded a surprising victory in the Turf Club Cup. Following so soon after the Governor's Cup success this must be counted a real stroke of fortune for the stable which is more than holding its own this season.

Dobie was the most successful jockey of the day with three winners. Rankin, of course, had good reason to be pleased with himself, as he has been associated with two of the biggest Kolhapur winners in the space of four days.

Kowkab was backed down to evens in the first division of the Beyrut Plat, but the Grey could finish no nearer than fourth. The winner turned up in the neglected Othello who got up in time to head Money Spinner out of it. Amalfi's late finish went to show that he would have preferred a longer distance of ground.

The first division of the Vauxhall Handicap saw the Aga Khan's colours to the fore when his Songe Dore proved too good for the favourite Britomart. Inspite of losing much ground at the turn where he came wide, the Ches Nut finished strong under the vigorous handling of Brace. Carrying 9-10, The Fliver put up a very creditable display in finishing third after making most of the face.

Hot Lips justified the strong support she received by just gettnig home a neck in the Vauxhall Handicap. Division II.—The Filly made a slow beginning but Townsend soon overcame the disadvantage and came up in time to beat Ojira who was at first hailed the winner. Gift O' the Glen came with a great rattle at the finish and beat Wild Flower out of third place. On her last running Phillippa of Hainault was well backed but the Filly made no show and finished last.

French Furze repeated a winning performance by trouncing a large field in Division I of the Elgin Plate where he went out a warm favourite. After several poor displays Frailty made a bold attempt to secure the spoils and though the Filly came with a strong run. she found the winner travelling too well.

Poet's Dream raced prominently till the head of the straight while Heat Wave extinguished his chances by a slow beginning.

An unconsidered outsider in the second division of the Elgin Plate, Moss a bay gelding by African Star out of Laudatory won in the colours of Mr. Ardeshir Cursetjee, Stokes riding with nice judgment. The unreliable Redcot and Stung Again were next best, while the favourite Radian ran a poor race, his jockey meeting with no response when he pulled out the whip. Special Sprout made a lot of the pace and was unfortunate in losing a place to the fast finishing Stung Again.

Ox Trot made a start to finish job of it in the race for the September Plate. Harrison has Mr. Galstaun's gelding in forward condition and should win some more races with him before the season is out. The Mysore gelding Brimstone ran on stoutly though he could never hold the winner. After racing prominently for a mile Speedy Marquis gave it up Dobie wisely easing up when he found it impossible.

The Turf Club has, in recent years, devolved into a second class affair. Yesterday the top weights were never in it and again the light weights triumphed. The Kolhapur good fortune continued yesterday, victory belonging to Arabian Star whom one thought would be outclassed here. The successful pilot was Rankin again, Mansoor Beg's was a late finishing effort, for he was far back in the first mile. Dilawar is beginning to feel the effects of a strenuous season and he could never gallop, in his old style yesterday. Mashash was running on with a will and might have finished closer to the winner had there been a little more to go.

The purple livery of Rajpipla had a turn in the Atlantic Stakes the biggest prize of the season, when Gardyloo—a three year old gelding—son of Blenle accounted for the opposition in smooth fashion. A poor start did not prevent Happy Elf from playing a part at the finish. Pensacola led for the greater part of the journey and lasted long enough to keep a minor placing. Red Hawk appeared to be going well but got into difficulties just near home.

The French bred mare Madame Seguin recorded her third consecutive success in the Aga Shamshuddin Plate, when she easily held French Briar who was well backed. Frater, the favourite, could not keep the pace and early went out of it.

After a series of ineffective displays Arab Prince hoisted a winning flag for his owner in the Beyrut Plate Division II. Few gave him a chance against Sanatogen and Officer, but he won cleverly from another long priced customer in Sea Spray whose finishing efforts came when the race was virtually over. Sanatogen has done enough for the season. Yesterday he fell away after flattering his supporters for a while.

THE BEYRUT PLATE. (Div. I). Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in class II.

Mr. M. M. Kava's OTHELLO (7st. 13lbs.), Howell 1

Mr. Nasaif bin Jassim's MONEY SPINNER (7st. 5lbs.), Behsman 2

Mr. D. S. Barve's AMALFI (8st. 12lbs.), Barnett 3

Mr. S. A. A. Assaleh's KOWKAB (9st. 7lbs.), Easton 4

Not run:—Khandinava (8st. 5lbs.).

Also ran:—Shahir (8st. 10lbs.), Commander (8st. 8lbs.), Hazim (8st. 8lbs.), Mahir (7st. 8lbs.), Hamjar (8st. 6lbs.), Shums (8st.), Nassim (7st. 10lbs.), Shahabad (7st. 8lbs.), and Silver Cloud (7st.).

The Race.—Shahabad was responsible for a false start. When the barrier ascended Shaher cut a fast pace from Kowkab, Shahabad, Mahir and Money Spinner with Amalfi a head of the others. Nearing the turn Money Spinner drew up. In the straight the last named looked a winner but succumbed to a late challenge from Othello just near home.

Won by a head; 1½ lengths; a short head. Time.—1 min. 23 4-5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 179 for win and Rs. 35, Rs. 21, and Rs. 18.8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 78 for win and Rs. 17, Rs. 10, and Rs. 10.8 for places.

Favourite:—Kowkab.

Winner trained by Rashid Swedani.

THE VAUXHALL HANDICAP. (Div. I.). Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in c'ass III.

H. H. Aga Khan's SONGE DORE (8st. 7lbs.), Brace 1

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Mr. T. Harrison's BRITOMART (9st. 3lbs.). Harrison 2

Mr. Certainty's THE FLIVER (9st. 10lbs.), Herbert 3

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's BELLE SYME (8st. 8lbs.), Herbert 4

All ran.

Also ran:—Pin Money (7st. 2lbs.), Minoo Mahal (9st.), Killaloo (8st.), Golden Charm (7st. 12lbs.), Silver Charm (7st. 10lbs.), Waveworn (7st. 6lbs.), and Highspot (6st. 12lbs.).

The Race.—A fair start saw The Fliver to the front closely pursued by Pin Money, Golden Charm, Britomart, Belle Syme with Killalloo last. Round the turn Britomart drew out with Songe Dore going strong on the out side. In the run home the latter went strong to score by ¾ length, 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths.

Won by ¾ length; 2½ lengths; 1½ lengths. Time.—1 min. 5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 51 for win and Rs 17-8, Rs. 18 and Rs. 35-8, for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 34 for win and Rs. 10-8, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 18 for places.

Favourite: Brit mart.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE VAUXHALL HANDICAP. (Div II.). Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in class III.

Mr. A. Hazue's HOT LIPS (8st. 11lb.). Townsend 1

Mr. E. Mahomed's OJIRA (8st. 2lbs.), S. Black 2

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's GIFT OF THE GLEN (7st.), Behsman 3

Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and Shantidas Askuran's WILD FLOWER (7st. 12lbs.), Burn 4

All ran.

Also ran:—Footpedal (9st. 2lbs.). Tristan (8st. 13lbs.), Lilavati (8st. 10lbs.), Philippa of Hainault (8 t. 8lbs.), Glenhelicon (7st. 7lb.), and Mary's Lamb (7st. 7lbs.).

The Race.—A poor start in which Hot Lips sugered. Lilavati took command on setting down and showed the way to Footpedal, Ojira and Wild Flower. Nearing "three" Hot Lips was racing fourth behind the leaders. Up the straight Ojira forged ahead but was collared by Hot Lips who dashed in on the rails. Gift O' the Glen came with a tremendous rush on the outside.

Won by a neck; ½ length; a neck.

Time.—1 min. 5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 29 for win and Rs. 16. Rs. 67 and Rs. 42-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 13 for win and Rs. 7-8, Rs. 24 and Rs. 22 for places.

Favourite: Hot Lips.

Winner trained by T. Harrison.

THE ELGIN PLATE. (Div. I.). Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750. A handicap for horses in class III. Hon. the Rajah of Bobbili's FRENCH FURZE (8 t. 9lbs.), Dobie 1

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's FRAILTY (8st. 3lbs.), Townsend 2

Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' STORMONT (9st. 2lbs.), Harrison 3

Mr. P. B. Ayasia's BARBARY (9st. 2lbs.), Riley 4

All ran.

Also ran: Cuckoo (8st. 7lbs.), Free and Easy (9st. 7lbs.), Jovial (9st. 3lbs.). Poet's Dream (8st. 11lbs.), Hill and Dale (8st. 6lbs.), Pomme Anna (8st. 4lbs.), Heat Wave (7st. 11lbs.), Tres Facile (7st. 8lbs.), and Blue Curtain (7st.).

The Race.—Blue Curtain made the early pace from Cuckoo, Barbary, French Furze and Poets Dream. Jovial dwelt and Heat Wave was slowly away. The halw may stage saw Poets Dream, join the leaders and prominent were French Furze, Tres Facile and Barbary. Frailty, French Furze, was in the lead around the turn for home and he kept his advantage though pressed by Frailty who travelled well in the last stretch. Stormont was third horse home.

Won by 1 length; 3 lengths; 1½ lengths. Time.—1 min. 45 1.5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 26 for win and Rs. 15. Rs. 29 and Rs. 30-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 16 for win and Rs. 6-8, Rs. 13-8, and Rs 13 for places.

Favourite: French Furze.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE ELGIN PLATE. (Div. II.). Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750. A handicap for horses in class III.

Mr. Ardeshir Curretji's MOSS (8st. 7lbs.), Stokes 1

Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' REDCOT (7st. 11lbs.), C. Hoyt 2

Messrs. Heath and W. Bird's STUNG AGAIN (7st. 8lbs.), Bullock 3

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's SPECIAL SPROUT (8st. 7lbs.), Perkins 4

Not run:—The Typhoon (8st. 12lbs.). and Gaybrook (7st. 2lbs.).

Also ran:—Lowborn (9st. 7lbs.), Divide (9st. 4lbs.), Tradition (9st.), Radian (9st.), Love Glass (8st. 10lbs.), Lucky Man (8st. 8lbs.), Faubourg (8st. 3lbs.), Sophie II (7st. 10lbs.), Surekha (7st. 7lbs.), and Ethelwald (7st. 3lbs.).

The Race.—A good start saw Special Sprout to the front his nearest attendants being Divide, Redcot, Moss, Sophie II and Lucky Man. Past the half mile the order was Sophie II, Special Sprout, Redcot, Moss and Radian. As they swung into the straight Moss drew out with Redcot close up. A fine race home saw Moss go better by ¾ length, a neck; a short head.

Time.—1 min. 45 3.5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 351 for win and Rs. 103.8, Rs. 46 and Rs. 60-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 225 for win and Rs. 54, Rs. 22 and Rs. 31.8 for places.

Favourite:—Radian.

Winner trained by J. K. Irani.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE. Distance—1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000 third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in class II.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's OX TROT (9st. carried 9st. 11lb.), Easton 1

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's BRIMSTONE (8st. 9lbs.), Meekings 2

Mr. J. N. DeSouza's MY REALM (8st. 10lbs.), Townsend 3

Mr. Kelso's WASP (8st. 3lbs.), Bowley. 4

Not run:—Valtoi (8st. 6lbs.).

Also ran:—Bonnie Lad (9st. 2lbs.), Speedy Marquis (8st. 12lbs.), Minority (8st. 2lbs.). Penetrate (7st. 11lbs.), Dry Wit (7st. 9lbs.), Rock Tint (7st. 9lbs.), Unitoi (7st. 8lbs.), Brilliant Lady (7st. 4lbs.), Prince Hamed (7st. 6lbs.), Crab Apple (7st. 6lbs.), and Kent Eagle (7st. 4lbs.).

The Race.—Speedy Marquis was the quickest out of the gate. On settling down Ox Trot made the running from Brimstone. Bonnie Lad, Speedy Marquis and Brilliant Lady with Kent Eagle last. This order was maintained till the turn where Ox Trot went on to win from Brimstone. With a late rush My Realm and Wasp placed third and fourth respectively.

Won by ½ length; 1½ lengths; a short head. Time.—2 mins. 11 2 5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 25-8 for win and Rs. 36-8 Rs. 24 and Rs. 20 8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 13 for win and Rs. 19-8, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 25 for places.

Favourites:—Speedy Marquis.

Winner trained by T. Harrison.

THE TURF CLUB CUP. Distance—about 1½ miles. A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 11,250 from the Fund.

Winner the Cup and Rs. 7.500, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,250. A handicap for Arabs in classes I and II.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ARABIAN STAR (6st. 12lbs.), Rankin 1

Mr. Heath's MANSOOR BEG (8 t. 11lb.), Bowley 2

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's HASHASH (8st. 11lb.), Howell 3

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's RARITY (8st. 3lbs.), Burn 4

Not run:—Safety (7st. 13lbs.), and Macdonald (6st. 12lbs.).

Also ran:—Dilawar (9st. 12lbs.), Tarick (9st. 2lbs.), Khundil (9st. 2lbs.), France (8st. 6lbs.), Kadir Hajaz (7st. 5lbs.), Peach Bitter (7st. 11lbs.), Hawam (8 t. 3lbs.), Maiyar (7st. 13lbs.), Tiger King (8st 11b.), Cardiff (8st. 11b.), Bucknell (8st. 11b.), Sun Spray (7st. 13lbs.), Aftab (7st. 9lbs.), Hyder Pasha (7st. 7lbs.), Kanze (7st. 6lbs.), Blazz (7st.), Hishan (6st. 12lbs.), Crown (7st. 6lbs.), Amanra (6st. 12lbs.), Belan (6st 12lbs.), Cossack (6st. 12lbs.), and Detective (6st. 12lbs.).

The Race.—A good start and when they settled down Cardiff led force while Kadir Hajaz, Hashash and Peach Bitter with Arabian Star and Hyder Pasha last. At the mile the order was detective. Kadir Hajaz, Sun Spray, Peach Bitter and Bucknell. Dilawar and Mansoor Beg were racing in the rear. They came as for as the turn of this order where Arabian Star drew out and went on to win by ¾ length from the wast finishing Monsoon Beg and Hashash. Head. 1 length.

Won by ¾ length; a head; 1 length

Time.—2 mins. 53 2.5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 108 for win and Rs. 71, Rs. 26.8 and Rs. 32-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 31.8 for win and Rs. 29-8, Rs. 12.8 and Rs. 21-8 for places.

Favourite:—Dilawar.

Winner trained by Shrepati.

Favourite:—Dilawar

Winner trained by Shripati.

THE ATLANTIC STAKES. Distance 1¼ miles.

Of Rs. 50,000, of which Rs. 30,000 will go to the winner, Rs. 10.000 to the second, Rs. 5,000 to the third and Rs. 5,000 to the nominator of the winner. Terms: Horses foaled in 1922 and 1922 i.e. 3 and 4 years old at the time of starting.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's GARDYLOO (7st. 7lbs.), Townsend 1

Mr. C. N. Wadia's HAPPY ELF (7st. 7lbs.), F. Black 2

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's PENSACOLA (9st.), Dobie 3

Mr. G. D. Shuttleworth's TYCHO (9st.), Barnett 4

All ran.

Also ran:—Quincy (9st. 7lbs.), Red Hawk (9st. 3lbs.), Vainqueur (9st.), The Sliding Stone (9st.), Ventose (9st.), Radha Piari (9st.), Chrysolite (9st.), Candle Hill (9st.), and Ardley (9st.).

The Race.—A good start saw Pensacola dash to the front and make the pace from Gardyloo, Ardley, The Sliding Stone and Happy Elf with Radha Piari last. Past the half mile the order was Pensacola, The Sliding Stone, Ardley and Happy Elf, Red Hawk brought up the others. Pensacola brought them into the straight where Gardyloo drew out and won easily from Happy Elf.

Won by 1 length; 2 lengths; 1½ length. Time.—2 mins. 12 1.5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 113 for win and Rs. 26-8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 26 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 100 for win and Rs. 20, Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 for places.

Favourite:—Happy Elf.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 15,000, second Rs. 5,000, third Rs. 3,000. A handicap for horses in class I.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's MADAME SEGUIN (8st. 6lbs.), Dobie 1

Messrs. N. Begmahomed and H. Esmail's FRENCH BRIAR (8st. 8lbs.), Townsend 2

Messrs. Heath and M. Najmundin's STONE MARTEN (7st. 12lbs.), Clarke. 3

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's JOE'S LUCK (7st. 8lbs.), Stokes 4

All ran.

Also ran:—My Lord (9st.). Frater (7st. 13lbs.), and The Count (7st. 12lbs.).

The RACE.—They moved out to a level stait. French Briar was the smartest away but Madame Seguin soon forced the pace from Stone Marten, My Lord and Frater. French Briar was now badly placed. Nearing the turn My Lord was racing second to Madame Seguin the others coming in the same order. In the straight Madame Seguin and Stone Marten were fighting out the issue when French Briar challenged. A fine race saw Madame Seguin win.

Won by ¾ length; 1 length; 5 lengths. Time.—1 min. 29 1.5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 91-8 for win and Rs. 33, and Rs. 22 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 34 for win and Rs. 14, and Rs. 11 for places.

Favourite:—Frater.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE BEYRUT PLATE. (Div. II.). Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in class II.

Mr. Syed Mustapha's ARAB PRINCE (8st. 2lbs.), Dobie 1

Mr. A. Khan's SEA SPRAY (7st. 12lbs.), Clarke 2

Mr. Hussein Abdulla's AHVID (8st. 4lbs.), Herbert 3

Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's FAROOQ (8st.). Brown 4

All ran.

Also ran: Security (9st.), Weldon (8st. 12lbs.), Officer (8st. 10lbs.), Andhra Valley (8st. 10lbs.), Sanatogen (8st. 9lbs.), Amrod (8st. 8lbs.), Karikata (8st. 7lb.), Simran (8st. 6lbs.), Kummeruzzaman (7st. 10lbs.). Red Flag (7st. 9lbs.), Ornate (7st. 5lbs.), Andrew (7st. 4lbs.), and Kitchener (7st.).

The RACE.—Red Flag showed out but soon made over the lead to Karikata. Officer Farooq and Arab Prince came next in order. Kariketa retired round the turn and Arab Prince with Farooq in chase came through. The former going wall occupied the all important position from Sea Spray who made a long run to displace Ahyid and Farooq.

Won by ½ length; a short head; a short head.

Time.—1 min. 24 2.5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 175-8 for win and Rs. 66.8, Rs. 162 and Rs. 77 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 85 for win and Rs. 28.8 and Rs. 51-8 and Rs. 43 for places.

Favourite:—Sanatogen.

Winner trained by the Owner.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Football League today:—

First Division:—Birmingham 0, Sheffield Wednesday 0; Leicester 2, Tottenham 2; Sheffield United 1, Derby 0.

Second Division:—Fulham 1, Barnsley 0; Notts County 5, Chelsea 0; Southampton 2, Port Vale 2; Swansea 1, Grimsby 1; Wolverhampton 1, Preston 2.

Third Division. (Southern Section):—Luton 2, Northampton 0; Merthyr 1, Millwall 0; Swindon 2, Bournemouth 0.

Third Division, (Northern Section):—Barrow 2, Rochdale 3; Chesterfield 5, Southport 1; Nelson 4, Ashington 0; Lincoln 4, Accrington 0; Stoke 3, Hartlepools 1.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The following were the closing scores in the cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Lancashire vs. Rest of England at Oval:—Rest of England 217. Lancashire 177. (Hallows 73, Tate 4 for 40). Rest of England 291 for 2. (Sutcliffe 136, Hobbs 62, Woolley 65 not out).

North of England Eleven vs. Australians: Australians 281 (Woodful 116). North of England 126 for four.—Reuter.

ECHO OF DRUMCOLLOGHER DISASTER

LONDON, Sept. 13.

At the inquest on the victims of the Drumcollogher disaster a verdict of death due to asphyxiation and burning caused by a lighted candle falling on the exposed films was recorded. The jury found the operator guilty of negligence in leaving the films exposed. They held that there was also carelessness on the part of the promoter in leaving a lighted candle on the table. After the inquest, civic guards detained the promoter, Forde and the operator Downing.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Forde and Downing were remanded into custody on the charge of manslaughter, but were later released on bail of £100 each.—Reuter.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

CLUMSY PLAGIARISM

HOW OUR "EPOCH-MAKING" CURRENCY REPORT WAS WRITTEN.

(BY PROF. BRIJ NARAIN).

I do not propose to discuss in this article complicated questions of exchange or prices, but a simple, non-technical matter which every one can understand, how our Currency Report was written.

It will, perhaps, be said that there is nothing special about the Report of the Currency Commission of 1926, and that it has been written like the Reports of other Currency Commissions or Committees. This is wrong. The Report of the Currency Commission of 1926 is an epoch-making Report; other currency reports were not epoch-making, and that is why the Reportof the Currency Commission of 1926 has been written, as we shall presently see, in adifferent way from other currency reports.

When an ordinary writer on economics, or any other subject, passes off the opinions of others as his own, without acknowledgment, he is called by an ugly name. Our Currency Commissioners have adopted wholesale the views of American and English witnesses on several vital questions. Not merely this. As will be seen from the extracts given below the actual words used by our Currency Commissioners in condemning the scheme for the introduction of a gold standard with a gold currency in India are the same as those employed by American and English witnesses. I give these extracts below in parallel columns as they show (1) the amount of original thinking which our Currency Commissioners did in attempting a solution of our currency problem and (2) the influences which are chiefly responsible for the rejection of the gold currency standard.

UNCERTAINTY OF THE ESTIMATES OF THE AMOUNT AND TIME OF GOLD DEMAND.

Mr. Benjamin Strong, (Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York),

The plan suggests possible loss of confidence by the Indian people in the value of silver as a store of savings, and would to that degree induce an enlarged absorption of gold for non-monetary purposes and again augment the gold requirements of the plan ..... Evidence, Vol. V., p. 310, Col. 2. (c).

Currency Report.

We anticipate that the decline in the value of silver which would result from the proposals of the scheme relating to that metal would lead to a loss of confidence by the Indian people in the value of silver as a store of savings, and would, to that degree, induce an enlarged absorption of gold for non-monetary purposes, thus augmenting the gold requirements of the scheme. P. 16, para. 41.

EFFECT ON SILVER HOARDS.

Governor Strong.

The effort to raise the domestic price by the imposition of an import duty I personally believe would fail..... but assuming for the purpose of argument that it was successful in maintaining the domestic price above the foreign price, it would seem then to put the Government of India in a position of ensuring a price for silver almost for all time, because at the completion of this plan they would have sold nearly 700 million ounces of silver to the Indian people possibly at a price that was double the world price.

Evidence Vol. V. P. 311, Col. 1. Q. 15,402.

Currency Report.

..... it would put the Government of India under a moral obligation to maintain the price of silver for practically all time for at the completion of the plan they would have sold nearly 700 million ounces of silver to the people at a price that was possibly double the world price. In our opinion, however, the effort to maintain the domestic price of silver irrespective of world price would probably fail.

P. 18. Para. 48.

EFFECT ON THE SILVER MARKET, AND POSSIBILITY OF REALISING THE ASSUMED PRICE.

Statement of evidence submitted by Mr. Joseph Kitchin, Manager and Director of the Union Corporation, Ltd., London.

The estimate now made indicates that to the extent of about two-thirds of the output silver is not won for its sake alone, but either as a bye-product or in conjunction with gold. If a substantial fall in the price of silver were to take place, any consequent curtailment of the out-put would hardly affect the base metal product at all, would have more but still little influence on the production from gold ores, and would have its chief effect on silver ores, i.e., upon 37 per cent. of the silver production. Even here the effect would be smaller than might at first sight be expected, because, in cases where the profit is sufficiently large to leave a favourable balance at the lower price level, production would continue, and might even be stimulated in the attempt to maintain the aggregate profit, and in cases where the profit was wiped out the mines would struggle to continue their production as long as possible. Vol. III. Appendix 82, pp. 527-28.

Currency Report.

To the extent of about two-thirds of the output, silver is not won for its sake alone but either as a bye-product of base metals or in connection with gold. If a substantial fall in the price of silver were to take place, any consequent curtailment of output would hardly affect the base metal product at all, would have more (but still little) influence on the production from gold ores, and would have its chief effect on silver ores only, i.e., on about one-third of the silver production. Even here the effect would be slower and smaller than might at first sight be expected, because the fall in the price would not affect the richer mines and the poorer mines would struggle to continue their production as long as possible. P. 17. Para. 46.

EFFECTS ON CHINA.

Sir Charles Addis (Member of the Court of the Bank of England).

For a long time..... the Chinese have been profoundly concerned with the instability of silver as a basis of credit, and as a store of value..... China is now the only silver using country left. She is surrounded by a circle of countries all of which are either on the gold standard or the gold exchange standard..... They (the Chinese) would like very much, and have for a long time been anxious, to find some means of adopting gold or some form of gold exchange standard as the basis of their currency. I believe the change would have been made but for the expense. The catastrophic fall in the price of silver in terms of gold which would have been made on the bare announcement that the world's production of silver for two or three years was to be for sale, would tend to stimulate the movement in favour of a change of currency in China. They would do their best to devise means for securing the amount of gold sufficient to serve as a basis for instituting some form of gold exchange standard. That would in turn increase the effect already produced on silver by the Indian announcement both by a reduction in demand for China, and to some extent, by an increased supply of silver drawn from hoards. (Evidence Vol. V. p. 189, Q. 13,697).

It is true that relatively to the volume of British international trade the trade with China may seem to be relatively unimportant. But it is the greatest, perhaps the only great undeveloped country left for the expansion of "British industry." The immediate effect of the announcement that the Indian Government contemplated the sale of a large quanity of silver would be to thro out of gear the exchanges with China and for some time to paralyse trade with that country. ..... All those things would react upon this country (England) very seriously. (Q. 13,710).

Currency Report.

For a very long time the Chinese have been profoundly concerned at the uncertainty of silver as the basis of credit and as a measure of value in China. China is now the only great silver standard country. The countries with which the bulk of her trade is carried on are all either on the gold standard or on the gold exchange standard. The Chinese have for a long time been trying to find some means of substituting gold or some form of gold standard as the basis of their currency. This would probably have been done already but for the expense. The catastrophic fall in the price of silver in terms of gold, which would take place on the bare announcement that surplus silver equal to the world's production for three years was for sale, would undoubtedly tend greatly to accelerate the movement in China, and might induce her immediately to set about securing the gold needed as a basis for instituting some form of gold exchange standard. That would in turn magnify the effect which had already been produced on silver by the Indian announcement both by the reduction in demand and to some extent by the increased supply of silver that might come into the market. (Para 49).

The reactions on Chinese trade would be by no means negligible. China is the greatest, and perhaps the only great undeveloped market left for the expansion of international trade. The effect of the announcement that the Indian Government proposed selling a large quantity of silver would be immediately to throw out of gear the exchange with China and for a time to paralyse the growing trade of the world with that country. India, apart from her direct trade with China, which is a growing market for cotton and cotton goods, could not escape injury from a widespread dislocation of this kind. (Para. 50).

EFFECT OF THE FALL IN GOLD PRICES ON INDIA.

Dr. Hollander of the United States.

..... the drawing into India of the amount of gold proposed can only be accomplished at the cost of insecurity to those countries which have restored their monetary standards and at the risk of delay to those countries which are now seeking, with reasonable promise to do so, ... this uncertainty and delay are likely to produce higher interest rates, business disturbance and economic depression with inevitable repercussions upon the economic well-being and commercial prosperity of India. (Evidence Vol. V. p. 277, Q. 15,232. (vi).

Currency Report.

It can only be accomplished at the cost of insecurity to those countries which have restored their monetary standards and at the risk of delay to those countries which are now seeking, with reasonable promise to do so, and this uncertainty and delay are likely to produce higher interest rates, business disturbance and economic depression with inevitable repercussions on the economic well-being and commercial prosperity of India (Para. 53).

Sir Charles Addis.

A fall in gold prices "would, on balance, be," I believe, "unfavourable" to India but, as indicated in my previous answer, I think the effect would be mitigated as compared with other countries by India's favourable balance of payments and the advantage she enjoys in the quasi-monopolistic nature of some of her exports. (Q. 13,676, Vol. V. p. 187).

Currency Report.

In their reaction on India as one unit in the world's trade system a fall in gold prices and the curtailment of credit "would on balance be unfavourable." (Para. 37).

PALPABLE BIAS.

It is not difficult to explain how our epoch-making Currency Report has been written. Here are our Currency Commissioners, determined to show that it is not in the interests of India to adopt a gold standard with a gold currency. Sir Charles Addis appears before the Commission and says that a fall in gold prices will, "on balance," be unfavourable to India. That goes in. Did the Currency Commission strike the balance? No. Sir Charles qualified his statement by saying that the reaction on India of a curtailment of the supply of credit in Europe would be "relatively slight," and the effect of a fall in gold prices in Europe would be mitigated in the case of India on account of the quasi-monopolistic nature of some of her exports. That is left out, for it must not be suggested that, perhaps, India may not suffer much, if at all, on account of a fall in gold prices. Every thing that American or certain English witnesses said about the difficulty of raising credits abroad goes in. But Dr. Sprague's statement that "it is entirely possible to finance this plan in the United States without any difficulty whatever if the plan itself appears to be desirable for all parties concerned" (Vol. V. p. 295 (ii) does not go in. Keynes's view (Keynes is one of the world's greatest currency authorities to-day) that £103,000,000 "could be spared from the world's gold reserves, and need have no material effect on prices or on the supply of credits" (Vol. V. p. 145, Q. 12,928) is not mentioned, for the Indian public must not be led to suspect that, perhaps, the plan for a gold currency standard is not inherently impracticable. Dr. Edwin Cannan supported the gold currency standard. He is nowhere referred to in the Currency Report. Everything in favour of the immediate stabilization of exchange at 1s 6d. goes in. But the contention of Sir Charles Addis that "the balance hangs rather on the side of waiting" does not go in (Vol. V. p. 195, Q. 13,792-3). The contention of the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce that the 1s. 6d. exchange is the result of gold monsoons for five years in succession, and that "should the favourable cycle be broken it may be found that the normal exchange value of the rupee will be nearer 1s. 4d. than 1s. 6d." does not go in. Further, the London Chamber of Commerce stated: "Whilst it is true that a 1s. 6d. rate should, *prima facie*, assist imports from this country into India, it must be remembered that that rate operates against the export of Indian produce, and so reduces the purchasing power of India" (Vol. III. p. 593); that is left out, for the impression must be avoided that the 1s 6d. rate might be injurious to India.

As regards the price of silver, everything showing that the sale of silver by India would lower the price of that metal to 15d. or even less goes in. But everything suggesting that a fall in price might stimulate the demand for silver for industrial purposes and the private demand of India, and that the Chinese demand is a growing one, is left out.

A SUGGESTIVE SUPPRESSION.

The most interesting reference in the Currency Report is, of course, that to China. It is shown that if the price of silver fell, the Chinese exchange would be thrown out of gear, and trade with that country would be paralyzed. A whole section of the Report is devoted to "Effects on China." The whole of this section, with a slight but significant change, is a word for word reproduction of the statement regarding China made by Sir Charles Addis before the Commission. Sir Charles said: "..... it (China) is the greatest, perhaps the only great, undeveloped country left for the expansion of *British industry*." Now our Currency Commissioners knew that "British industry" will never go down. Therefore "British industry must" not go in. And the Currency Report states: "China is the greatest, perhaps the only great, undeveloped market left for the expansion of *international trade*." And at the end of the section there is a suitable reference to China being a growing market for cotton and cotton goods, in which our country is interested.

Now what Sir Charles Addis said about the effects on China, from the point of view of British industry, is perfectly intelligible. When our Currency Commissioners reproduced Sir Charles's statement in paras 49 and 50 of the Report, they should not have left out (for fear of offending Indian public opinion) the reference to British industry. The reference to India in this connection is meaningless. The Chinese market is of considerable importance to Great Britain. It is comparative of little importance to India.

The share of Great Britain in the foreign trade of China was 9.08 per cent. in 1923 and 9,32 per cent. in 1924; that of India, 3.6 per cent in 1923, and 2.4 per cent. in 1924. Of the total exports of raw cotton from India, China took 11 per cent. in 1923 and 7.1 per cent. in 1924, and Japan 46.4 per cent. in 1923 and 45.6 per cent in 1924. That the dislocation of the Chinese trade might reduce China's share in our cotton exports to less than 7 per cent. of the total, worries our Currency Commissioners. That the fixation of exchange at 1s. 6d. would restrict exports to Japan (about half the total exports) and other countries does not worry them at all.

The position as regards cotton goods is more interesting still. The value of cotton piece-goods exported from India to China is so small that it is not even mentioned in the "Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India" for the Calendar year 1924. The more detailed "Accounts" for the year 1924-25 give the figures for the financial years 1923-24 and 1924-25, which are as follows:—

The quantity and value of cotton piece-goods exported from India:

	1923-24	1924-25
Quantity	1000 yds.	1000 yds.
Total exports of cotton piece-goods from India	165,329	185,511
Exports to China	55	76
Value	1000 Rs.	1000 Rs.
Total exports of cotton piece-goods from India	663,11	685,61
Exports to China	29	35

Converted into sterling at the rate of Rs. 15 equal to £1, the value of the exports of cotton piece-goods from India to China was £1,933 in 1923-24 and £2,333 in 1924-25. As compared with this, the value of British cotton goods exported to China was £9,994,000 in 1923 and £12,621,000 in 1924.

China's share in the exports of our cotton piece-goods was .04 per cent. (four-hundredths of one per cent.) in 1924-25 and .03 per cent. (three-hundredths of one per cent.) in 1923-24. The value of the exports of British cotton goods to China is "five thousand times" greater than that of Indian exports of cotton goods to China.

CLUMSY PLAGIARISM.

I owe the reader an apology for devoting so much space to China in this article, but I have done so with the object of bringing home to our Currency Commissioners the disadvantages of plagiarising. Sir Charles Addis, as I have already said, looked at the question from the point of view of British industry. Our Currency Commissioners clumsily adapted his statement for Indian readers without examining the figures of India's trade in cotton and cotton goods with China. It is pretended that if the price of silver fell, trade with China would be paralysed, and this would be the beginning of India's ruin. Therefore, in the interests of India, of course, ('not' British industry), we must not do anything that may paralyse trade with China.

Whether you consider the plagiarising in the Currency Report of which several brilliant examples have been given above, or the manner in which Indian academic and commercial opinion has been ignored (Indian witnesses might as well have spared themselves the trouble of appearing before the Commission), the Currency Report is an epoch-making document. In a sense the Currency Report is also a popular Report, for whatever be good class academic or commercial opinion in India on this question, "the unexpressed opinions of 80 or 90 per cent. of the population" (Sir Alexander Murray, Currency Commissioner, Vol. V. Q. 13,173, p. 160), it would seem, have always been in favour of the gold bullion standard. The masses in India have always liked the rupee note, and they would simply love it when it ceases to be convertible into silver rupees. They also appreciate the convertibility of all forms of money into gold bullion in amounts not less than 400 fine ounces, and they will be overjoyed when they learn that it is intended "so to frame the (Reserve) Bank's obligation to sell gold as to make it unprofitable for gold to be bought from it except in circumstances in which it would be profitable to do so for purely monetary purposes" (i.e. for export). Here is a currency system which provides the token currency with a right of convertibility that is intelligible to the uninstructed, a currency system which has all the characteristics necessary to inspire confidence in the Indian people!

An epoch-making Report indeed!

ARMS ACT PROSECUTION.

HEAVY SENTENCES

LAHORE, Sept. 13.

Judgment has been pronounced, in the Kasur Malkhana Arms case, by Mohammad Said, the Magistrate, in which Milkhi Ram, Muharrir Malkhana, Wilayat Beg, head constable, and one Mahand of the village Hudiara in Lahore tehsil, stood charged with offences under the Arms Act for alleged criminal misappropriation of arms from Kasur Malkhana, some time ago.

The magistrate found all the accused guilty and sentenced Milkhi Ram to an aggregate term of 21 years' rigorous imprisonment, including nine months' solitary confinement and Rs. 3,000 fine or, in default, five years further imprisonment. Wilayat Beg, head constable, and Mahand were sentenced each to fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment including six months' solitary confinement and Rs. 2,000 fine or in default three and a half years' further imprisonment.—A.P.

The Governor of the Punjab visited Shorkot and in the course of his address, referred to the present policy of the Punjab Government to devote increasing attention to the needs of the smaller towns and backward areas.—A.P.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REVIEW.

WAR BETWEEN THE RATIOS.

(BY KRISTODAS.)

No other report of Commission excepting the Montagu-Chelmsford Report was productive of such a stirring up of the whole people as the report of the Royal Currency Commission has proved to be. Naturally too far just as the former report was intended once for all to solve the political problems of the country and to set at rest political ambitions of Indian people, the report of the Royal Commission on Currency was designed to solve the financial and currency problems which had remained unsolved since half a century and to give a clear and definite lead in the matter of the financial and currency policy. Both the reports have failed miserably. The blundering of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report is seen in the turgid political conditions of the country while the results of the blundering of the Currency Commission have been anticipated already in the depressed condition of the industries and the poorly condition of agriculturists who are hit by the 1s. 6d. ratio. The real reason for the failure of both the reports is the refusal to look to sentiments of the people concerned and to foist half-naked theories which might hold good for other lands upon this country. None are so blind as those who cannot or will not see. Sir Manekji Dadabhoy and Sir Rajendranath Mukerji who have signed the majority report and have returned to their motherland whose interests they so sadly neglected have both expressed unctuous resentiment at the flood of adverse criticism which has met the majority report. They have attempted to pose as martyrs by calling themselves victims of unfounder prejudices on the part of the public. Surely they do not mean to imply that the condemnation which the report has received from practically all their countrymen including the whole of the Indian commercial community has arisen merely from blind and unreasoning prejudice. The view that a sixteen pence rupee is good in the interests of trade and industries and agriculture is not a new fangled political doctrine at which these two knights may sniff their noses in contempt but has been held as an economic axiom by the leading economists, merchants and industrialists of this country. An eighteen-pence ratio has been found to work disastrously against the interests of agriculturists and the general class of producers and yet Sir Rajendranath and Sir Manekji call such views perverted. The former of the two who arrived by the last mail "strongly repudiates the insinuation" that executive pressure had been brought to bear upon them to divide in favour of the 1s. 6d. rate. The insinuation is not that the members were compelled by the executive but that the Government had directly manoeuvred for an eighteen-pence ratio. The insinuation is not of the making of Indian critics but is levelled as a statement of facts by no less a financial authority than the statist which relies upon the telegrams which were exchanged between the Government of India and the Secretary of State and the steps which were taken by the former to prop up the exchange when it would have fagged down to sixteen-pence without such artificial aids and props. Sir Rajendranath considers as irrelevant the strong and independent attacks of Sir Purshotamdas upon the executive in forcing up the exchange value of the rupee during the last few years—such an attack is not irrelevant at all for the policy of the Government of India is to be looked at as a whole. Only then can one understand and realise the sins of ommision and commission of the Government and consider twice before he accepts any proposals coming from such a quarter for the so-called public good. The angle of vision of these two knights of Calcutta and Nagpur is different from that of their countrymen who are not under the illusion they are labouring under that the economic policy of the Government of India is guided only by consideration of the best interests of the country. Just as the Amritsar episode was not a single detached incident but was possible because of the military basis of the whole administration, the present Currency policy of the Government as also the past policy are essential factors in any consideration of the future policy.

"DISPROPORTIONATE EXCITEMENT."

How far removed Sir Rajendranath is from currents of public feeling will be seen from his calling the present excitement in the country as "disproportionate." We have the mosfortune of having in this country individuals who are so calm and collected that not even the worst storms will ruffle their equanimity. Whether it is the Amritsar episode or political reaction or breaches of faith by Government their one cry is "keep cool," a cry as fatuous as the cry "business as usual" which was so prominent in the early days of the war in England and had done so much to keep her back from making war preparations to the fullest extent. Sir Rajendranath observes that "the gains or losses are temporary, and when the level is maintained for a sufficiently long time, corrections and adjustments take place and the normal forces of supply and demand resume their control over the economic life of the country." It is just here where the greatest difficulty lies and yet to all appearances the knightly protoganists of the higher exchange policy do not appear to have taken count of them. It is true adjustments will take place but it may take years for such adjustments and in the meanwhile all the injury and ruin which it is possible to inflict on industries and agriculture will be inflicted, so that by the time the adjustments are complete, there will be left factory buildings as mere empty shells and argiculturists will find their condition still more hopeless and helpless. In the face of the almost unanimous opinion in the country Sir Rajendranath maintains that the benefit to agriculturists in "chimerical"! And this he supports by a curious piece of reasoning—"Of the 72 p.c. of the population of India 17 p. c. are farm labourers whose wages are not governed by the price of the crops. Of the balance 55 p. c. more than half just produce sufficient for their own consumption with no surplus for sale." It is overlooked that even those that produce just sufficient for their own needs have to pay assessment on land to the Government and have to repay their debts to their creditors. In both these directions they stand to lose under an eighteen-pence rupee which as the commission also has recognised, is adverse to debtors. The opinion in the country rightly regards an eighteen-pence rupee as detrimental to the interests of agriculturists and industries. If so the excitement evinced with regard to the same is not at all disproportionate. Rather it is not so great as should be expected under the circumstances, because of the indifference of the people to currency questions which they do not understand and the present political conditions which make it impossible for any sustained agitation of an intensive and extensive character. Had such a report as the one presented by the Currency Commission appeared in any self-governing country there would have sprung into being an agitation which would have imperilled the existence of the ministry in power and even necessitated a general election. All these salutory checks however are conspicuous by their absence here and in consequence Sir Basil Blackett can afford to snap his fingers at public opinion and tender thanks on behalf of the Indian people to the Commission and Sir Rajendranath can talk of excitement being disproportionate! The latter need not add insult to injury by preaching a homily on the necessity of taking a so-called broad view. No one has taken a sectional view of the matter and it is because the report is considered from "a broad national point of view" that it has been condemned the most. Sir Rajendranath's past achievements on different committees are not unknown to the public and his political mentality can best be seen from his staement that "it is generally felt that the recent widespread orgy of murder and violence, indulged in in the name of religion, has conclusively shown, in the eyes of many that India is not fit to be entrusted with further political power."

A RETROGADE DECISION.

It is interesting to note in this connection that there are several honest Britishers who feel as strongly as any Indians with regard to the retrogade and reactionary recommendations of the Royal Currency Commission. Thus a writer who signs as "X.Y.Z" has written to the "Pioneer" a letter condemning unhesitatingly the 18d. ratio and regretting the muddleheadedness which has led the Royal Currency Commission and the Government of India into favouring a policy which is diametrically opposed to the sentiments and wishes of the Indian people. X.Y.Z. is as anxious as Sir Rajendra Nath that the past should be buried, but his method of such a burial is different from that of the latter. Thus he suggests what the Commission should have written with regard to the past chapters in the history of the Indian Currency and Exchange: "India, we have wronged you in the past, but not intentionally not deliberately. We were mistaken and we wish to rectify that mistake. You have borne the result of this error with a magnificent and stoical fortitude. It ought never to have been done and we now realize it. We have considered the problem from all its aspects and we are now prepared to revert to the *status quo*." This is the real sportmanlike method of burying the past. Unfortunately the Commission have not adopted that method but have in the words of Mr. X.Y.Z., "set their political opponents' backs to the wall to fight, and fight they will, and a fight which they must ultimately win because they are fighting for the right." The example he gives is very appropriate to show the unjust and unfair nature of the recommendations of the majority of the Royal Currency Commission:

> "What would you think, assuming you were a trader in cloth and contracted with me to sell you yards 100,000 (36 inches) for delivery six months hence and the Government in the interval ratified some measure to make it, say, 24 inches one yard. Is it fair to you as the buyer? Put it the other way and make it four feet to the yard. Is it fair to me as the seller? Why the A.B.C. of Currency administration is stability. The statutory value of the rupee in Gold is as unalterable and inviolable as that of weights and measures."

The way the Government of India and the Imperial Government sometimes have of even going out of their way to flout the Indian opinion is truly something tragic. It is said by some that the Indian public leaders oppose and create opposition against any method or suggestions which may be advocated by the Government. As a matter of fact, with regard to this report of the Currency Commission as with regard to several other reports, it is not that opposition has been deliberately fomented against the views of the Government but that Government have deliberately and consciously adopted an attitude which is diametrically opposed to the sentiments and feelings of the people of the country. That is what Mr. X.Y.Z. also observes very pertinently in his letter: "What a chance the British Government have missed! And yet with the British characteristic habit of muddle they *have* missed it. They seem to have almost deliberately missed it. Our shortsightedness at times is almost unbelievable, and it would appear that we have been led into this position at this time by having that forceful but misguided Minister, Sir Basil Blackett, in power."

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COMMUNAL DISTURBANCE AT ALLAHABAD

40 ARRESTS MADE

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14

Inquiries regarding the disturbance in Allahabad on Sunday evening show that two persons were killed one of whom was a Hindu and the other a Mahomedan, and 27 injured. About 40 arrests have been made, the majority Being Moslems. Among the injured are Mr. Kanta Prasad Kakkar, Chairman of the Municipal Board and Mr. Mahendraprasad Deputy Magistrate on duty.

It appears that the whole of the Hindu procession had passed the mosque where the trouble arose when some persons in the mosque began to throw stones. The disturbance lasted about fifteen minutes. Order was soon restored.—A. P.

JAPANESE TRADE.

PRACTICAL MEANS FOR EXPANSION,

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Tokio.—Presiding at the opening of the South Seas Conference called to discuss practical means to expand foreign trade and encourage Jaapanese investments in enterprises abroad Baron Shidehara pointed out that the South Seas and India were hitherto insufficiently exploited. Consequently it was now considered that their geographic propinquity to Japan and the significant role they would play in the world's economic life necessitated special attention.—Reuter.

COAL STRIKE SITUATION IN DISTRICTS.

OWNERS ANXIOUS TO NEGOTIATE WITH MINERS.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

In a letter Mr. Churchill on behalf of the Mining Association Mr. Evan Williams announces that with the exception of Warwickshire 24 district Associations have clearly and emphatically declined to empower the Mining Association to enter into agreements on their behalf regarding the terms of employment and, therefore, no useful purpose could be served by the meeting which Mr. Churchill proposed in his letter dated 8th September. Mr. Evan Williams reiterates that the district owners are anxious to negotiate with he district miners without ceremoney. He concludes by saying that none of the Association objects firstly to the principle of wage regulation by reference to ascertained results, secondly to minimum per centage below which wages cannot fall and thirdly to subsistence wages.—Reuter.

JODHPUR GRIEVANCES.

(Continued from page 6.)

attention has not been directed towards acts of public utility. It is a disgrace to Marwar that the sons of her soil should be roaming in countries far and wide in quest of food and water leaving their own motherland and submiting themselves to alien domination. Many more dams can be built, tanks and canals duz, wells sunk and many other plans can be devised to remove this scarcity of water.

Commerce.

Those who have had an occasion to see Marwaris engaged in commerce in the cities of Bombay and Calcutta can testify to their shrewdness in business. Can those persons, who earn millions elsewhere, not encourage arts, crafts and commerce of their own Province provided due facilities are given to them? Evidently none can deny this. But, unfortunately, the attention of our State has not yet been directd towards this vital subject. In Marwar even great commercial enterprises can be undertaken with the assistance of the State such as woollen mills, leather factories and many others of the type as a result of which the country of Marwar can be emancipated from the clutches of famine and indigence.

The commerce of a country mostly depends upon the system of levying duties. Duty should be levied on articles of daily use which are exported to or imported from foreign countries with due regard to the interests of the people. No import duty should be levied on articles worth less than Rs. 20 brought in by travellers, so that the people of the State may thus receive a good assistance in their trade. My submission therefore, is that the present system of levying duties should be radically altered.

Social Reform.

Marwar is the very home of faulty social traditions and customs. It is therefore the bounden duty of every Prince to eradicate all these evils and to make society one strong and homogeneous whole. It must be gratefully admitted that the attention of the Maharajahs of Mysore, Baroda, Kolhapur and Travancore has been drawn towards this. It is really very scandalous for Marwar that no attention is paid to social reform. There is very little financial loss to the State in bringing about social reform and it contributes largely to strengthen the ties of loyalty and affection that bind the king and his subjects and testifies to the former's enlightened nature. Can we not reasonably expect that His Highness would leave no stone unturned to stop by express legislation the following among other social evils which are corroding the very vitals of Marwari society.—viz., (i) child marriages, (ii) marriages by aged persons, (iii) extortion of money by the bride's father by sale of the bride, (iv) funeral feasts, (v) Conversion to other religion during minority and other kindred evils.

(To be continued.)

JAMSETJI'S DEADLY BOWLING

(Continued from page 7.)

adopted careful tactics, and played scotch in order to wear down the European bowling. Kalapesi was already playing well when he lifted one of Graham's deliveries to mid-long where Gregson Ellis brought off a well-judged catch (19|3|10).

"DOLLY" GETS FRESH LEASE OF LIFE.

The Parsi prospects of putting up a big score were gradually declining, as they lost three good bats for a meagre total Dolly who now partnered Gandhi cut Graham through the cover for two and put up 20. Dolly was swinging his bat widely, and it appeared as if he was completely beaten by the delivery of Howlett, as one of the bails was dislodged, but as the umpire at the bowler's end was in doubt, he appealed to the umpire at the other end who decided in favour of the batsmen.

At 28 Aste was put in charge of bowling in place of Graham, and he sent down a maiden over. Thirty appeared after the game was in progress for one hour and five minutes when Dolly lifted Howlett on to the boundary. Luck favoured Gandhi as he gave and easy catch at, point to Howlett off Aste, but was missed.

Howlett was relieved by Gregson Ellis from the pavilion end, and he conceded one run in his first over.

Scoring was very slow with the result that the game became monotonous. The fourth decade appeared after twenty minutes' play, and two lucky snicks of four by Gandhi off Aste brought the score to 50. Howlett was again in charge of the leather but the bowling change proved abortive. The players adjourned for tea at 4|15 p.m. when the total score stood at 53, Dolly and Gandhi the two not-outs being 12 and 20 respectively.

GAME AFTER TEA.

When the game started after tea, dark clouds hovered around the field and made light bad for playing. Howlett in charge of the ball from the Gymkhana end, sent a maiden over. The second ball from Aste, from the Council Hall end was hooked by Kapadia for 2. The next ball, however, from the same bowler saw the dismissal of Dolly who was nicely held at cover point by Cullen (55|4|14).

Vajifdar now joined Gandhi, but had soon to retire to the pavilion being caught and bowled by Howlett (55|5|0).

The break in the play on account of the tea interval proved disastrous to Parsis as they quickly lost Dolly and Vajifdar in two runs. Col. Mistry played for some time before he sent a short pitched delivery of Howlett to the square leg boundary for four and hoisted 60. 70 appeared quickly and Parsis suffered a setback as Gandhi was closely held by Aste low down in the slips, off Howlett (70|6|25). Gandhi played the most valuable innings for his side when things looked gloomy and he received a loud ovation. Elavia partnered his skipper and opened his account with a brace to fine leg. Col. Mistry sent Howlett to the long off boundary with a full-blooded stroke and took the score to 81 when he was smartly snapped up behind the wickets by Cocks (81|7|15).

The first innings deficit was now wiped out by the Parsis who were 9 up with 3 wickets in hand. F. Kapadia was the next man in, but could not stay long as he gave an easy catch to the slips off Graham (93|8|8). After the fall of the eighth wicket it was decided to adjourn the game for the day as light was bad.

The closing scores are as follows:—
S. N. Gandhi c Aste b Howlett 25.
B. E. Kapadia c Howlett b Graham 5.
S. H. Colah l.b.w. b Howlett 1.
B. E. Kalapesi c g Ellis b Graham 10.
D. K. Kapadia c Cullen b Aste 14,
H. J. Vajifdar v and b Howlett 0.
Col. Mistry c Cocks b Howlett 15.
Mr. Elavia, not out, 5.
F. Kapadia c West b Graham 8.
H. J. Engineer, not out 0.
Extras 10.
Total 93.

The following are scores:—

THE PARSIS.—FIRST INNINGS.

B K Kalapesi, c Cocks, b West	0
S N Gandhi, c Graham, b Howlett	1
B E Kapadia, b Graham	1
S H Colah, c G Ellis, b Graham	10
D K Kapadia, c Hosie, b Graham	13
Col. Mistry, c and b Graham	0
H J Vazifdar, b Howlett	2
F E Kapadia, c Phillips, b Aste	6
J N Elavia, c Hosie, b Howlett	11
H J Engineer, b Howlett	0
R J D Jamshetjee, not out	5
Extras	6
Total	55

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Howlett	14.4	5	18	4
West	3	0	9	1
Graham	7	2	12	4
Aste	4	1	12	1

Fall of wickets:—1 for 2, 2 for 2, 3 for 14, 4 for 14, 5 for 14, 6 for 19, 7 for 32, 8 for 40, 9 for 46, and 10 for 55.

Umpires:—Messrs. K. R. Swami and C. M. Ali.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Sept. 13.

The Madras Legislative Council reassembling to-day, proceeded with the consideration of the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill. The attendance was very poor. many of those who had given notices of amendments being absent. The Bill provides that in case of dispute or doubt the Board shall determine whether the trustee of the temple is disqualified or not, the decision being final. An amendment was moved providing an appeal to a court of law against the decision of the board, but the motion was defeated 9 voting for and 39 against it.—A.P.

BOAT DISASTER IN BENGAL.

RESULT OF ENQUIRY.

NOAKHALI, Sept. 13.

The District Board Ferry Inspector, deputed by the chairman to investigate the recent boat disaster at Chai Langaliya, at the mouth of the Bay, has submitted a report showing the extent of loss of life and property and recommending that steps be taken against the ferrymen, who according to some of the survivors, set sail without waiting for the flowtide in spite of the fact that there were high and boisterous waves prevailing at the time. The result was that the boat struck a submerged char, and as the current was very strohg, the 'manjhi' failed to control it and the boat ultimately capsized.

The passengers were mostly illiterate Mahomedan day-labourers and cultivators but included one who had passed the muktearship examination and was coming to town to apply for a license to practice. There were thirteen life buoys in the boat, and with the help of some of these, about thirty lives were saved. Of the survivors, nine are in the town and the rest at Noakhali Derrghat. The total carrying capacity of the boat is two hundred maunds, and according to information available, the load carried on that day exceeded the sanctioned limit by about seven maunds.—A.P.

MOTOR ACCIDENT IN MADRAS

1 KILLED, 2 INJURED.

MADRAS, Sept. 13.

News of a fatal motor car accident, in which a Madras merchant lost his life, has reached here. It appears that Bangi Mahomed Ghouse, hides and skins merchant, was driving in a car with friends from Ambur to Bangalore. While going over the bridge near Hosur, the car suddenly swerved and struck violently against the bridge wall throwing the occupants deep down in a ravine. Some of them had a remarkable escape. The deceased and two others were badly injured and the former succumbed to the injuries.—A.P.

CORPORATION ELECTION CASE IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Sept. 13.

The Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court dismissed to-day the petition filed by Mr. Lakshmana Chetty, Congress candidate, at the recent election to the Corporation of Madras, against the Order of the Commissioner of the Corporation upholding the objection that his nomination for election was invalid on the ground that he was an Honorary Magistrate at the time of the nomination.

RESIGNATION OF PUBLIC OFFICE.

The petitioner sent up his resignation of the honorary magistrateship on 11th August and the nomination took place on the 17th, while the order of Government accepting the resignation was issued on the 19th. The petitioner's contention was that his resignation was effective from the date of his sending the letter of resignation. In dismissing the petition, the Judge held that a person, who assumes a public office, could not divest himself of it at his pleasure until his resignation was accepted by the authority.—A.P.

MILL STRIKE AT INDORE

INDORE, Sept. 14.

Leading citizens of Indore have memorialized the State stating that state intervention is now absolutely necessary to stop the strike of workmen which is still being continued in certain mills as a result of reduction in dearness allowance allowed to the workmen since the war. The memorialists suggest the neme of Rai Bahadur Bapna, Prime Minister of the State, as the sole arbitrator to arrive at an amicable settlement of the dispute, which has been dragging on for more than two months to the great detriment of the prosperity of industry and the cause of the workers.

The workers agree to the suggestion of arbitration, but the mill-owners oppose the appointment of Rai Bahadur Bapna as the sole arbitrator.—Free Press.

Another message says:—As a sequel to the recent strikes in the local mills, it has been decided to start a Labour Union of workers in the Indore State.—A.P.

DESMONS RELEASED.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Constantinople.—M. Desmons has been released. Reutor

The Court has ordered a bail of 6.000 Turkish pounds for the release of M. Desmons.—Reuter.

A manifesto has been issued under the signatures of some prominent Mussalmans, for the purpose of establishing a Madras Muslim League as a separate political body for advancing and safe-guarding the interests of Mussalmans in the Madras Presidency and a public meeting is being called for on the 14th instant, in this connection.—A.P.

Some mild sensation was created on Monday in the Lahore district court compounds when Mr. Ogilvie, Deputy Commissioneer, Lahore, while he was coming to his court in a motor car was suddenly accosted by a Mahomedan fakir who threatened to stab him Mr. Ogilvie at once got down from his car and handed over the man to the police. On enquiryit was found that the fakir was a mad man and he was sent to the lunatic asylum.—A. P.

YOUNG INDIA'S WANTS.

PLEA FOR TECHNICAL AND MILITARY TRAINING.

MR. JINNAH'S ADDRESS.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah delivered the inaugural address of ensuing session of the Muslim Students' Union on Tuesday at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sir L. A. Shah presiding.

Mr. Jinnah said unions such as theirs offered splendid training ground, by the opportunities they gave to young men. An average student had few avenues of life open to him. A lawyer economically was perfectly useless, because he made no economic contribution to the State, he said. But all the same a lawyer was a necessity like the civil servant who had to carry on the administration of the country. All the professions now available could not, however, accommodate the young men who passed from the various universities at the present time. Agriculture, he said, offered a splendid future to many if our young men, as the methods of the Indian agriculturists were crude and old and not suited to modern times. The speaker then laid emphasis on the necessity of technical education for young Indians and he spoke glowingly of the growth of Japan in that direction.

MILITARY TRAINING.

Mr. Jinnah then came to his favourite subject of military training for the young men. He wished now that he were a soldier, for there was nothing nobler or grander than for a young man to defend his country and die for it. While he admitted it was the fault of Government that they were so very backward in the matter of military education—and a foreign Government could not be expected to do much for them there—they also had to stir up and do something for themselves. An Indian could be as good an officer as any other in the world, for India was a land full of civilisation, heroism and great ideals, and it was impossible to believe that in India there was not enough material for the making of good officers—as good as there were in any other part of the world. They did not enter the military for making money—yet the pay offered there was very good. In the last war it was one nation that was fighting another, for the standing armies were small. As soon as the standing armies were destroyed the whole nations came forward to fight. But what was the position in India to-day? As soon as the standing army was destroyed they were nowhere, for the conqueror whoever he was, would rule over them—it did not matter to them whether he was a Shivaji or Aurangzeb. He asked them to consider these things, which he had put before them, very carefully.

Sir Lallubhai said the best way of thanking Mr. Jinnah was to assimilate what he had told them and try to follow his advice. He asked them to take greater interest in the educational problems of the Presidency.

HUNGER STRIKE ABANDONED.

NAINITAL, Sept. 14.

Kanori Conspiracy case under-trial prisoners who were refusing food for some days, have now abandoned the hunger strike.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A Karwar correspondent writes:—

The first meeting of the New School Board for the Kanara District was held on the 1st instant when Mr. G. A. Hattyangdi was elected chairman by a majority of votes. Mr. G. R. Yaji, Editor of the "Kanara Leader" was elected Vice-chairman.

A message from Porbunder says:—A guard on the Porbunder Railway has been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in default eight days' imprisonment, on the complaint of a passenger, who objected to the overcrowding of the train in his charge. The guard had brought a counter plaint against the passenger charging him with obstruction, but failed.—F.P.I.

Owing to a sudden break-down in the electric current, Calcutta was plunged into complete darkness at about seven on Tuesday evening. The Central Avenue, Chauranghee, and hotels and cafes, which are exclusively lighted by electric lamps, and the cinemas and the newspapers presented a miserable appearance. Considerable confusion was caused in hospitals and nursing homes. Police patrols came out and guarded the city till the electric current was resumed after an hour.—Free Press.

The Governor of Bombay lunched with the Committee of the Poona Gymkhana Club and the Cricket Teams at the Poona Gymkhana on Monday last.

A Ranpur message says:—A Vaisha Shrimali Bania girl, who had been betrothed against her will to an old man of fifty, for the sake of a handsome dowry, by her mother, at the age of 11, has now married a young man. She had appealed to the Maharajah, but had no success in that quarter.—F.P.I.

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Hakim Haji Nawabali Khan.

My brother Haji Ahmed have come down all the way to Bombay from our Native Country for treatment of Piles. The unanimous recommendation of the Doctors whom he consulted was injection and operation, but my brother did not approve of any such treatment having meantime learnt through advertisements about the arrival of the world renowned Hakim Haji Nawabali Khan Saheb, Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay No. 4. I took my brother to him; after a thorough examination Hakim Saheb undertook to cure my brother within a maximum period of twelve days. Even though our hearts were not at ease over this assurance, we commenced the treatment putting our faith in God Almighty. By the grace of God Hakim Saheb's treatment had the miraculous effect, the flow of blood being stopped within three days and the piles falling off within ten days.

It was a complete cure. Ever since then our aith in the efficacy of Hakim Saheb's treatment is so thoroughly established that we have been confidently and successfully placing cases of all sorts of ailments, of friends and relatives, under his treatment.

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SIR LESLIE WILSON'S HOSPITAL FUND

BOMBAY LADIES' COMMITTEE.

At the inaugural meeting of the Hospital Fund a the Town Hall, last December, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson expressed the hope that the ladies of the City would make arrangements for a Hospital Day and for organising entertainments. He was confident that such help would be forthcoming and he anticipated that a Ladies' Committee could devise many schemes to attract subscriptions to the Fund. His Excellency added that if an auxiliary committee of representative ladies and gentlemen was organised for the purpose, Lady Wilson would be only too glad to help. The serious illness of Lady Wilson, necessitating her prolonged absence from Bombay, has naturally caused some delay in adopting the proposal; but that on the initiative of His Excellency, Mrs. Palmer, with the co-operation of Dr. N.H. Choksy, C.I.E.,—the Joint Secretary of the Fund has been able to take steps to organise such a Committee. A preliminary meeting of the lady members of the General Committee of the Hospital Fund was recently held at Mrs. Palmer's residence.

After inviting the views of those present on various proposals, Mrs. Palmer suggested the desirability of distributing the responsibility for collections, entertainments, etc., among several small Sub-Committees, this having been agreed to, nine Sub-Committees were formed with a Convener for each as under:—

The names of Conveners are given against Committees:—

Mills Committee: Mrs. P.M. Kanga.

Cinema Committee: Mrs. F.S. Talyarkhan.

Extra Race-Day Committee: Mrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

Sweep Committee: Lady Jehangir.

Flag Day Committee: Mrs. B. Sabavalla.

Students' Committee: Mrs. Kania.

Schools Committee: Mrs. Shafi Tyabjee.

Publicity Committee: Mrs. F.A. Vakil.

Cricket Matches Committee: Dr. M.E. Pavri.

It was resolved that the above Committees with further members should start operations immediately and meet together early in September to report progress.

The names of Mr. P.J. Murzban, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. J.F. Gennings, Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajooji, Mr. Vachagandy and Mrs. Lukmani were added to the General Committee.

Mrs. Sabavalla has undertaken to organise a Fancy Dress Ball at the Princess Victoria Mary Ladies' Gymkhana on 11th December at which His Excellency will be present.

AID TO UNANI & AYURVED

U. P. GOVT'S MEASURES

LUCKNOW, September 13.

The Government of the United Provinces have on the report of the Ayurvedic and Unani Committee presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Gokarnath Misra, Judge, Chief Court, Oudh, decided to establish a State-aided Ayurvedic School at Hardwar and a State-aided Unani School at Lucknow and also contemplate the starting of a State-aided Ayurvedic College in the Benares Hindu University and a State-aided Unani College in the Aligarh Muslim University. The last matter, however, is still under consideration and correspondence is going on. Rs. 50,000 (fifty thousand) have been on the recommendation of the Committee, allotted for the distribution of grants-in-aid to indigenous institutions and dispensaries. Government have also decided to establish a Board of Indian Medicine consisting of 18 members with Hon. Mr. Justice Gokarnnath Misra as Chairman. The functions of the Board will be to advise Government on all matters connected with the organisation and development of Ayurvedic and Unani systems to prescribe courses of study for examinations, appoint examiners, conduct all examinations under the Indian systems of medicine confer certificates, diplomas and degrees, register medical practitioners and to distribute grants placed by the Government at the disposal of the Board. The inauguration ceremony of the Board will be performed by the Hon. Rai Rajeshwar Bali, Minister of Education, United Provinces on Wednesday at 5.30 p.m. in the Gangaprasad Varma Memorial Hall. The first meeting of the Board takes place the next day 16th instant.—A.P.

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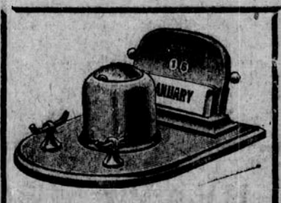

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